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TWELVE PAGES.

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-30 P.M.				
30th May	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
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18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
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KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046	...	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

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CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July "
OLYMPIA	C F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th May "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
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*KAISER	2800	Von-Holdt	19th "

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For conditions see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 25TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY JOHN MACGEORGE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY JOHN MACGEORGE, deceased, formerly of the Central Provinces Commission, East India, but late of 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate in the County of Middlesex, who died at 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate, aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of November, 1907, and Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 15th day of May, 1908 to ALEXANDER SCOTT SMITH, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., his Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1908,

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplande Road, Bombay.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian: Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales: mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian: do.
Queensland: do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh, and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT WITH the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

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25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	54 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. [illegible]

WHITEFRIARS STREET LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
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"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—

Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
" Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
" Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
" Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
" Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE

OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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AUTHOR, Member of well known Ecclesiastical (C. of E.) and Literary Family, will supply ORIGINAL SERMONS, at very reasonable rates in Strict Confidence. Apply Box No. 1,120, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.

CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.

LADIES DRASSES made within the SHORTEST NOTICE

A. FREDOON & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS [ESTABLISHED 1884.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c. wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

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A Pamphlet on the Unrest in India.

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Medows Street.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

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POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain H. Berg will sail to-day for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain S. Tananger, will sail to-day for Singapore in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Edin Hall, 2,332 tons Captain W. Mosson arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Durban with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Afghanistan 2,849 tons Captain J.B. Moore arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S.N. Co's steamer Nairung 2,862 tons Captain J. M. Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N Co's steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons Captain P.H. Gore arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 267 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain E. Tarabachia, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo, and 6 passengers.

CHINA MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Matla, 2,389 tons Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—For Colombo—Mr Cart Gross, Mr and Mrs Nusserwanji Byramjie, Mrs H Rustomjee and 2 children, Mr Vilcassim, Mr Mrs and Miss Pate, Mr D K Choksey, Master Choksey, Mr W S Tinkeer, Mr Hindley, Mr Nanarathy. For Sydney—Miss Duff. For Singapore—Lady Howard Winifred. For Melbourne—Mr C F Neeve, Miss Walles. For Shanghai—Mr K Kawashashi, Mr R D Kapadia. For Yokohama—D D B Lam, and Mr J P Kaka.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian ....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr Balfour ....R F Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly ....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 25.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Asgard	2712	Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Auchendale	2568	McClure	
Afghanistan	2849	Moore	J M & Co
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Bulyssis	3958	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738	Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight	2393	Dalton	K Nixon & Co
Borderer	2835	Black	T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle	2105	Curtis	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Culna	3963	Maclachlan	M M & Co
Dumra	762	Cutbush	M M & Co
Eden Hall	2332	Mosson	K Nixon & Co
Fankdale	3100	Kidel	W & A G & Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Glenaffric	2650	Craig	W & A G & Co
Goalpara	1359	Bishop	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Inchmarlo	2637	Floster	K Nixon & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	510	Cole	M M & Co
Laigo Law	2541	Henderson	T Morrison & Co
Labuan	2293	Ross	W & A G & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Moshtari	1109	Gore	Bo & Persia Co
Nawab	2041	Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Sewell	M M & Co
Nowrel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nairung	2862	Thomson	T Morrison & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera	2497	Morris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison...M'tius	H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Strathfillan	2810	Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Umsinga	1896	Robertson	R A Wil'is
Wellington	3626	Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	26-5	F M & Co
B	Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins	Rangoon	1-6	K N & Co
C&E	City of Calcutta	4787	Rae	K'chi	2 6	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Chyebassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp	3-6	M M & Co
F	Griqua	2699	Chalmers	London	27-5	W & A G Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jedda	30-5	B & P S N Co
H	Terrier	1008	Burg	Bangkok	26-5	F F C & Co
K	Yetorofumaru	3067	Sato	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M	Devanha	4765	Hide	Shanghai	10-6	P & O Co
O	Toro	1950	Jackson	Hall	3-6	F Muir & Co
P	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	29-5	A Strandes
Q	Sultan	1781	Quirist	Z'bar	30-5	A Strandes

Offside.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
K	Budree	1439	Lloyd	Mauritius	31-5	G Jeewaji & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1	Olympia	2259	Osborne	L'pool	27-5	W & A G & Co
2	Shah Nasaj	2523	Baldwn	NF		The Shah S N Co
3	Persia	3779	Bertolo	Trieste	27-5	A L S N Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotterdam	30-5	K N & Co
6	Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
8	Africa	2563	Badessich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Aparima	3684	Stott	Calcutta	30-5	K Nixon & Co
10 & 11	Uhenfels	3583	Francis	K'chi	4-6	W & A G & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	6-6	P & O Co
16	Kirby Bk	1092	J J Kerr	NF	Repairing	W & A G & Co

M W D D

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
	Islanda	3361	Brooks	Mauritius	3-6	M M & Co

H W P D

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
	Kaveri	553	Mohamed	B'nagar	27-5	Bo S N Co Ld
	Sarasvati	443	Ismail	K'chi	26-5	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
	Lhasa	941	Rothwell	K'chi	25-5	M M Co Ck

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Eden Hall s	Mosson	Durban May 6
25	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta April 24
	Moshtari s	Gore	Jeddah, May 13
	Afghanistan s	Moore	Zanzibar May 15

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Goalpara s	Bishop	Persian Gulf
	Nippon s	Tarabachia	Kobe &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Terrier, Berg for Bangkok.
" Seirstad, Tananger for Singapore.
" Malta-Peters for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Persia for Trieste &c.
" Nairung, for Calcutta &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Reichstag for Zanzibar &c.
" Afghanistan for Havre &c.
" City of Calcutta for Liverpool &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Dongola	Liverpool
21	Argenfels	Antwerp
22	Clan Ogilvy	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 23rd instant at 2 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 25th instant. The same Co.'s steamer China, from Japan, left Hongkong for Trieste on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer "R. Rubattino" from Geneoa left Suez on on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co: 4 bales goathair, R M Kooka 6075 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee, 15 bales wool, K Balkirsandas, 227 bales wool, D Goolabchand, 13 bales wool, R Tatia, 27 bales wool, R Matoobhoy 29 bales wool, H R H Oosman, 21 bales wool, R M Kooka, 1 bale cotton waste G Cotton and Co; 66 bales wool, R Rampratap, 37 bales wool, Moti Jetha, 16 bales wool, T Khoobchand.

FOR LONDON.

Griqua s—3 bales aloe fibre, Khimji Visram and Co; 4,088 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 100 bales raw cotton, N Peerbhoy, 1,040 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 75 cwts hurmeric, S Ghordan 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 94 cwts gum, T V and Godse Bros, 13 bundles Movij Mats, Cullianda, Bros.

FOR HULL.

Toro s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, R Khimji and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Musician s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 15,000 cwts castorseed, 10,780 cwts cottonsed, Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebossa s—400 cwts bones M. Jamal 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Wornon & Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts wheat sweeping, Harry Kanjee; 400 cwts gum, M. Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N. Laloobhoy.

Celtic King s—2,080 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, R. Moritz & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Bamjee & Co.; 3,012 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—800 cwts mustard seed John Fachiri 5,787 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co; 275 bales cotton Ralli Bros 2,920 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 281 cwts rapeseed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—18,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 12,000 cwts Manganese ore, K. Nixon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 405 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.165 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha 176 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 112 cwts gum, D. Canjee, 30 cwts kajooseed, J. Nurbheram.

Persia s—1,000 cwts. teelseed, Shaw Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR LARNACA.

Africa s—7 bales twist, K Nixons and Co.

FOR LIMASSOL.

Africa s—3 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR BOURGOS.

Africa s—8 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Malta s—4 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 6 cases condiment, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 80 cwts raisin, D Sassoon and Co; 22 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanee and Co; 1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee.

Malta s—37 1-2 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 32 chest opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Malta s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 37 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 113 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 82 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 44 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 21 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 chest opium, G Sobhagmal; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—837 bales cotton, 48 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, G Doss and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—2½ cwts ivory H Rawji.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—1210 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Countess Russell, speaking at the Queen-square Club on "The Proper Place for Man," said they often heard of men being the best cooks, the best dressmakers, and the best managers of hotels. "Let us then," she remarked, "have a change of occupations.

Mrs. Wade, a leader of Boston society, engaged six doctors to perform an operation on her favourite dog, which was threatened with blix iness. During the operation, the New York "Tribune" states, she had two trained nurses in attendance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LISSENBURG—WATSON—On Saturday, the 23rd May, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. E. Hamerton, M. A., Chaplain of Bombay, Elsie, youngest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. T. Lissenburg, to Harry Moorhouse Marriot Watson, Electrical Engineer of Messrs. Crompton and Co., and youngest son of the Venerable Archdeacon George Watson, of Melbourne, Australia. (English and Australian papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—May 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of P. E. Curtis, Y. M. C. A., of a daughter.

GALE—May 18, at Rajahmundry, the wife of A. C Gale, of a daughter.

HAWKINS—May 12, at Ajmer, the wife of P. T. Hawkins, Signal Inspector, R. M. Railway, of a daughter.

MACKAY—May 11, at Bankura, the wife of Mr. Ivan S. Mackay, Dy. Magte. and Collr., at Bankura, of son, (still born).

ORTON—May 19, at Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain E. F. Orton, 37th Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARTON—May 17, at Bannu, Addie, the dearly loved wife of S. P. Barton, C. M. S.

COOK—May 22, at the General Hospital, Madras Hannah, wife of John Marsden Cook, Rodier Mills Pondicherry, and Darwen, Lancashire.

NEWCOMBE—May 15, at Kasauli, suddenly, Frederick Herbert Newcombe, R. M., 15th Sikhs, late 17th D. C. O. Lancers, aged 42.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of a Building for Poor Parsees.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4. p. m.
Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m., 8-46a.; Low water, 1-35m., 1-29a.

Phases of the Moon.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 26.—Balloting for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24m., 2-35a.

Wednesday, May 27.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee: Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 2-42m.; Low water, 3-8m.; 3-39a.

Thursday, May 28.—High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 10-31m.; 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m. 4-21a.

Friday, May 29.—Eton Cup Hockey Tournament, Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-15m., 10-58a; Low water, 4-25m; 5-4a.

Saturday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Sunday, May 31.—Sunday after Ascension. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 6-32a., Low water; 5-34m., 6-28a.

Monday, June 1.—Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12 m.; High water, 0-11. m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.

Lifelong our stumbles, lifelong our regret,
Lifelong our efforts failing and renewed,
While lifelong is our witness "God is good."
—*Christina Rossetti.*

Theft of Jewellery.—Sarafali Mahomed of Janjikar Street, Bombay, has reported to the police the theft of jewellery and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,380 from a safe in his house.

Municipal Standing Committee.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Council Chambers, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding. The tender of Messrs. S. J. Desai and Company for the construction of an iron enclosure and houses for tigers in the Victoria Gardens, at a cost of Rs. 17,100, was accepted.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D, and Officers, 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr.T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Suchubert
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Galop	Rotten Row	Kilir Bela

Thana.—On Saturday evening last a Dramatic Entertainment was held in Cheria, Thana, in aid of the Cheria Cross Fund, presided over by Father P. H. Henriques, Vara of Thana. The play staged was "He Would be a Lord," a comedy in three acts, which was creditably performed by the members of the above Fund who took part in it. Great praise is due to them for bringing it off so successfully, as it was their first venture of its kind. The entertainment was brought to its conclusion by a vote of thanks to the Reverend President, who, in replying to it in a brief speech, said the object of the Fund was most praiseworthy. Selected players from St. Antony's Society, Thana, were in attendance.

Reception to Prof. Welinkar.—On Friday night a few friends of Prof. Welinkar gathered together in the hall of the Masonic Lodge to welcome him on his return from England. Among them who joined the Dinner were Mr. James McDonald, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Damodardas G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. H. E. Procter, Mr. R. S. Turkhud, Mr. S. A. Turkhud, Mr. Bhagwandas Madhawdas, Mr. R. N. Athawle, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Darasha Chichgar, Mr. Y. Y. Kashalkar, M.A., Miss Engineer, M.A., the Misses Turkhud and many others. The toasts of the King-Emperor, and Prof. Welinkar, the guest of the evening, were proposed by Mr. James McDonald. Among the other speakers were Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan and Mr. H. R. Procter.

A Useful Plant:—The Reporter on Economic Products, India, writes to Mr. B. A. Gupte, F. Z. S., Assistant Director of Ethnography for India, that the water-weed or alga he sent to him from Baba Borkar's Wadi at Dadar in Bombay, has been forwarded to Mr. West of Bradford England, for precise determination; that he is very glad to have it; that several such water-weeds are used for purifying "gur" (raw sugar or jagri) having the power of taking up colouring matter (e. i. bleaching). He adds that he is very glad to know that this particular one is used (or was used) near Bombay, specially as he has been collecting information about the species used. Local Botanists are referred to Master Shivaram B. Gupte, Borkar's Gardens, Manekji Wadia's Bungalow, Dadar, Bombay. He will be able to show where it grows.

A TRIP TO BAGDAD.

A correspondent writes:—I have been favoured with a copy of a nice little book entitled "A Trip to Bagdad," which is the product of the literary efforts of Nawab Hamid Yar Jung, describing the journey he made last year in company with his father, Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C. The book is well got up with the addition of some beautiful photogravures, illustrative of the principal places in Bagdad, and of specimens of a class of Arab horses which are rarely to be found in Hyderabad, and of which, with much difficulty, the Colonel managed to procure a few for himself. The description of Babylon and other information the book contains make it interesting reading, and I quote the author's preface *verbatim*, who says:—"To become an author is the usual ambition of everyone who knows or thinks he knows how to write; and while I must confess that I am not an exception to that rule, I am conscious of my shortcomings. But as this Diary was not intended for publication when I commenced it and forms merely a record of events that transpired in course of the trip I had the privilege of making with my father, I feel that my readers will regard leniently the imperfections of which I have been guilty. If I have conveyed all that I wish to convey about a trip that proved to be most interesting, and if my readers are entertained by what is here recorded, then I shall feel that I have been well recompensed for my trepidity in venturing on becoming the author of this little record." To the average English reader, the above might smack of a tendency to egotism; but it must not be forgotten that Orientalism, like most other "isms," has its own distinct peculiarities. Indeed, the venturesome spirit of the young writer in the field of literature is rather to be applauded and encouraged.

CABLES AT A PENNY A WORD.

Cables at a penny a word. That is the ideal. "Something has already been done towards the reduction of cable rates; but to the monopolists one may still say, as Hamlet said to the players, 'O, reform it altogether!'" Thus writes Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., in the "Financial Review of Reviews" for May, discussing cables and cable rings. "When we consider what could be accomplished if the evils of the present systems could be changed, and the benefits that would accrue to all the nations of the world, I believe that only the pen and imagination of the poet could do justice to the subject. And I base my claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies for these good and sufficient reasons:—

"1. Cable rates are too high and prohibitory.

"2. Commerce is hampered and hindered by present monopolies.

"3. Cheaper cables would mean Federation and International peace.

"Something must be done to put an end to the monopoly which is battening on the trade and stifling the happiness of our population. The cables have long been in the hands of a Trust whose policy is to keep up the rates. The combined English and American companies draw some £5,000,000 a year from the trade by which we live—a tribute that must be paid in advance before the trader has earned anything for himself. Of the blighting effect produced any merchant will tell us enough. Until recently it seemed probable that they would have to be bought out at a fabulous sacrifice. But the resources of science are not exhausted. Hard men bar the wires to all, however piteous the case, who cannot pay in gold for the use of them. And now, to the utter confusion of the hard men, a handsome young Italian comes out of his laboratory, and says, blandly: 'Why not do without wires?'

"But the subject of cheap cables has a highly political as well as financial aspect. The dominant thought of every British Statesman is:—'How is the Empire to be kept together?' History warns us that after a certain period the States in a great Confederation show a tendency to separate under any

EXCEPTIONAL LTRAIN,

like the planks of a ship, or the troopers in a squadron. Is there no binding force that will effectually counteract this tendency? I answer yes, and its name is Electricity. By this marvellous agency islands and continents scattered all over the globe are consolidated into a single mass, the ocean dries up, 400,000,000 of men of every colour and creed march together under a single flag, 'Come the four quarters of the world in arms, and we shall shock them!' But we must not attempt to cut the wings of this beneficent genius, to sell his free services to the highest bidder, or to dictate to him that he must serve exclusively the rich and ignore the poor.

"Yet this again is just what we have done. All the poor men who have ever cabled between Australia and England might be put in a sentry box. For the poor colonist, or his poorer friend in the old country, electricity has not yet been discovered. If we can communicate with one another in the United Kindom at a halfpenny a word, we can hear with equanimity that he has to pay 4s. a word or even more. Now, it has been repeatedly shown that after paying all the cost of laying cables to the Colonies, we might telegraph to any part of the world as cheaply, and of course as rapidly, as to Ireland. Or, utilising the land lines, which stretch to Australia with a few short gaps and bridging those gaps with new cables, we might at once dispense with the existing cables, and telegraph to all points, I believe, at a uniform penny rate.

"If the existing cables were purchased by the Governments of the world the extraordinary large sums which they now pay for cable messages would go towards the cost of purchasing them. Moreover if the cables were State, or national, property, it is, not impossible that the tariff could be made less than one penny a word, for no appreciable increase of expenditure accompanies the augmentation of the traffic over a wire which is almost clear profit. If the traffic increased, say twelve times, under a penny tariff, the revenue would be the same as at present but the State would be satisfied with less than half the present revenues of the companies. The middle classes can no more afford to pay the existing high rates than the poorer classes."

POLICE COURT.

CHAUFFEUR SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday, in the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Esubkhan Shamirkhan, (24), motor-car driver No. 793, with causing, on the 30th April, at 8 p. m., at Kalbadevi, the death of Sarupchand Mayachand, an old man, by doing a rash and negligent act, not amounting to murder, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

In the course of his decision, his Worship remarked, that the only point for determination was, whether it had been satisfactorily established by the evidence for the prosecution, that the accused had driven his car in a rash and negligent manner? The evidence showed that the car was travelling at a fast speed; it was on the wrong side of the road; and accused did not blow the horn. Sarupchand was walking on the right-hand side of the road, going towards Kalbadevi. Accused came from behind the same side of the road, and after knocking the man down, proceeded about 40 feet, where after running into a stool, in front of a shop, the car stopped. Unfortunately, in consequence of the inquiries received, Sarupchand died shortly after the incident. Accused had pleaded not guilty to rash and negligent driving. He said, as there were many pedestrians going along, he sounded his horn. Sarupchand, who was on the proper side of the road, came in front of the car. In order to avoid Sarupchand, he swerved to his right; Sarupchand got confused, ran in front of the car, and was knocked down by the radiator. Accused added, that he used the brakes, but they failed to act on account of the grease on the axles. One witness was examined for the defence; but no reliance could be placed on his evidence. Witness said, he did not stop when the accident occurred; but drove away his master's carriage from the place. On the 4th instant, he added, he happened to be talking to a Mahomedan in Parsi Bazar Street about the accident, when the accused, who was standing close by, and had overheard the conversation, asked him to give evidence on his behalf.

The Magistrate said, that he was satisfied on the evidence that there was very little traffic on the Pydhoni side of the Kalbadevi Road; the accused should not have kept on the wrong side of the road. The accused did swerve to avoid Sarupchand; but he made the effort too late. He had not the proper control of his car, for it was not stopped till at a considerable distance, when it ran into the stool near the shop. Then the brakes failed to act according to accused's own statement. It was positively dangerous for him to have driven the car, without thoroughly satisfying himself about the brakes being in proper working-order. The negligence of the accused in this case having been attended with fatal consequences, it was necessary in the public interest to pass a deterrent punishment, as it was not uncommon to see motorists of the accused's class, driving through the streets of Bombay, at a pace dangerous to the safety of the public. This tendency required checking.

Accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. His license was suspended for the period it still had to run.

RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Fuller charged Bhana Budha, a coachman, in the employ of Mr. D. J. Mistry, with driving his master's gharry in a rash and a negligent manner. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who had been under a notice of dismissal, was driving his master home from Mahim on Friday morning, when through spite he beat the horse so mercilessly that it began to run at a most furious rate of speed. The result was that a woman, named Gungabai, was knocked down and severely injured. The horse as well as the gharry also damaged. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 175, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid Rs. 125 were ordered to be paid to Mr. Mistry and Rs. 50 to Gungabai.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Since the final wheat forecast of last year careful enquires have been made in several districts, with the result that former estimates of the production of wheat in this province have been considerably modified. It has been definitely ascertained that the only places where wheat is grown to any large extent are the districts of the Rajshahi Division. The report that there was a large wheat area in Goalpara has been refuted, and it is now known that the quantity of wheat grown in that district in insignificant. In Rangpur also, enquiries made throughout the district by various agencies have established the fact that the estimates of the normal wheat area and of the area cropped last year were greatly exaggerated. In Malda, however, careful enquiries by the Collector have established the substantial accuracy of previous estimates. It has not yet been found possible to properly overhaul the estimates framed for Rajshahi district, but it is very desirable that this should be done.

Character of the season.—The early part of the season was characterised by unusual and extreme drought. The crop consequently made only poor growth till the early part of February when rain fell in most of the wheat growing localities and effected some improvement.

Area sown.—The final estimates of District Officers indicate that the area sown was 92,700 acres, or 43,200 acres less than last year. The principal decreases occurred in Malda (25,000 acres) and Rajshahi (18,400 acres) and are attributed to the drought at sowing time.

Character of the crop.—The benefit of the rain with fell in February is now reported to have been greater than was expected at the time of issuing the second forecast. The average outturn per acre is now estimated at 66 per cent. of the normal, against 67 per cent. last year.

Total yield.—The revised estimate of the normal yield per acre in this province is 7 cwt. On this basis the total wheat production of the current year is some 21.400 tons, against 31,900 tons last year—a decrease of 33 per cent.

Prevailing prices.—In this province the present wholesale prices of wheat are about 5 and 20 per cent, higher than those prevailing at corresponding periods of 1907 and 1906, respectively. There is, however, only a small market for wheat at any of the places at which records of prices are maintained. It may be noted that the average wholesale prices of common rice are now about the same as at this time last year and about 16 per cent. higher than at the corresponding date of 1906.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 532,672 maunds and Rs. 63,767 in the earnings.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The trough of low pressure which is still further west than usual, has permitted a continuance of easterly winds across the Gangetic plain, and an extension of rainfall into Bihar, while duststorms have been numerous in the eastern half of the United Provinces.

There has been nearly general rain in Burma and North-East India, excluding Orissa and South-Eastern Bengal. Thunderstorms have been reported from South India, but have not been accompanied by rainfall of any importance, the principal amounts of rain being:—Bassein one inch, Bhamo three-quarters of an inch, Mandalay, Tezpur, Gauhati and Dhubri one and half inches, Cherrapoonjee three inches, Purnea, Burdwan and Cocanada half an inch.

Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Burma and parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but are clear or only lightly clouded in the rest of the country; air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab and parts of the Deccan; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Local rain will probably fall in Burma and North-East India; thunderstorms are likely in the Deccan and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 25th May 1908 was 28·867 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (18th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	96·8	76·3	...	0·29
Muskat (18th)	96·3	89·1	...	1.06
Multan	113·3	79·5	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	105·9	73·1	...	10·59
Lahore	111·9	75·7	...	2.64
Sirsa	112·3	84·1	...	1·52
Ambala	109·0	82·0	...	3·57
Delhi	112·7	87·2	...	2·67
Agra	111·0	86·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	112·3	82·5	...	?
Jhansi	113·8	85·1	...	1·95
Cawnpore	112·9	85·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	114·1	81·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	116·6	82·8	...	1·77
Karachi	93·4	80·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	107·4	87·2	...	1·32
Jaipur	111·2	80·1	...	1·38
Kotah	111·5	88·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	97·6	77·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	87·3	80·2	...	0·11
Veraval	84·2	80·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	103·9	75·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	101·6	79·0	...	0·09
Surat	92·1	78·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	104·6	80·7	...	0·10
Deesa	104·8	78·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	103·0	77·7	...	0·37
Indore	103·1	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	110·0	83·3	...	1·26
Saugor	107·1	80·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	102·6	80·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	107·2	80·6	...	1·44
Akola	112·7	78·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	108·8	79·2	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·6	85·6	...	2·14
Chanda	112·0	79·5	...	1·65
Raipur	111·7	78·4	...	3·06
Bombay	89·7	79·5	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	77·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	79·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·3	77.5	...	3·17
Malegaon	104·9	69·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	101·9	66·5	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	66·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	104·8	75·4	...	0·67
Bijapur	102·7	71·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	93·3	?	...	2·92
Aurangabad	104·2	70·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	80·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	106·2	79·7	...	1·30
Mangalore	87·2	78·9	...	2·56
Calicut	88·8	80·1	...	14·87
Cochin	89·2	80·3	0·01	29·57
Colombo	86·0	77·0	0·63	49·41
Masulipatam	104·3	83·1	...	6·67
Bellary	103·0	79·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	108·2	86·8	...	6·34
Madras	98·0	81·6	...	23·24
Bangalore	89·3	69·8	...	13·38
Coimbatore	94·4	73·8	...	11·88
Trichinopoly	100·6	79·8	...	17·84
Negapatam	101·4	80·0	...	34·27

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25th MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The air is drier than usual in the South-east Punjab and in the extreme north, but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature has increased and the maximum is above normal nearly everywhere; the minimum is high at Delhi and Sirsa. Winds are irregular in direction being southerly at Sirsa and Ambala and northerly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity continues below normal. Day temperature is higher than usual but at night it is equal to the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are still moderately clouded in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer. The direction of air movement is south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased in Kathiawar where skies are moderately overcast, while elsewhere they continue lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Surat during the day. South-westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air continue in excess at Amraoti and in defect except in the Western Districts. The maximum temperature is still in excess in a few places, the largest variation being 6° at Akola, while the minimum is low at Raipur and normal elsewhere. Westerly or north-westerly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased considerably in the south and increased in the north where skies are now moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature conditions are normal. Karwar reports a calm and except at Bombay where south-west winds persist, the direction of air movement has changed to the northerly direction.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared in the south and are now generally free from cloud over the whole division. The amount of moisture has increased at Malegaon and Hyderabad but the air continues drier than usual at both these places as well as at Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Maximum temperature is normal but minimum temperature is in large defect in the North Bombay Deccan. The direction air movement is generally north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

The "Madras Mail":—Lord Milner who championed the cause of Preference for India, does not agree that British politicians are debarred from a policy benefiting other parts of the Empire owing to its reflex action in India; and it is quite certain that if the rest of the Empire voted for Preference, India would not be able to stand in the way. It must be admitted also, as Lord Milner said, that foreign countries do not buy Indian goods for any sentimental reasons but because they find her raw materials indispensable. Nevertheless, whatever the ultimate result might be, there is every probability of India's foreign trade being at any rate temporarily disorganised as a result of any scheme of Imperial Tariff Reform; and we prefer to agree with Viscount Wolverhampton that this is to be avoided in view of the present condition of public opinion in India. In many directions India would, no doubt, benefit by Preference, but there are always the older and stronger arguments to fall back upon, so admirably set forth in the Despatch on this question sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in October, 1903, as to the inadvisability of altering India' fiscal policy. Lord Curzon's Government then emphatically condemned any proposals not only as regards India joining a scheme of perferential tariffs within the Empire, but even against her discriminating against foreign goods to the advantage of Great Britain and her Colonies. The conclusion arrived at, after a careful consideration of India's economic conditions—her financial, commercial, industrial and even social relations as well as her relations with foreign countries—was that no arguments had been brought forward sufficiently cogent to justify any change which would jeopardise India's commercial peace and freedom.

The question now is, has anything occurred subsequently to necessitate a change of front or even make it advisable? We think not. Much certainly has been spoken and written on the subject in the last five years, for in India as in England one might almost say, in matters of Tariff Reform, "Tot homines, quot scntentioe." Individuals have stated their opinions clearly and explicitly; the points of view of certain industries have been specifically defined; and no less an authority than Sir Edward Law, Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council from 1900 to 1904, if not exactly converted to advocate the cause of Preference in India's interest, as asseverated by Lord Milner, as at any rate modified his views. But the fact remains, as stated above, that the bulk of India's exports continue to go to foreign countries. Indeed, the value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures to foreign countries is increasing more rapidly than that of India's exports to the United Kingdom and British possessions, the respective figures being, for 1906-07, £52 millions and £63 millions, as compared with £39 millions and £44 3-4 millions in 1902-03. It is as essential to-day as ever to India's prosperity, therefore, that her export trade should be afforded the freest and most favourable outlets. Sir Edward Law, in his Minute on the Government of India's 1903 Despatch, examined in some detail how far and in what directions retaliation from India's chief customers might be anticipated, and conversely, how far it might be avoided. But the Government of India, brushing aside the mere balancing of possibilities and looking to the situation as a whole, then came to the conclusion—unanimously, Lord Curzon tells us now—that it could not hope so to manipulate matters as to secure a small gain and yet escape a grave risk. Lord Curzon now also explains that this Despatch was actuated by the Conviction that any given from Preference would involve risks extending over a larger field than that of finance, and that the apprehensions of the Government were more political than economical.

To sum up the position in India is that the case for Preference is as yet, as they say in Scotland, "not proven"; and until it is made much more convincing than it has been so far, it were better to leave well alone. The political dangers alluded to by Lord Curzon are certainly no less now than in his day, and we have besides in this country at present so many reform proposals of sorts in the air that it were well to decide to postpone as long as possible the conception of a new reform—especially of one with such momentous issues as Tariff Reform and of so little urgency. With Lord Lansdowne, therefore, we deprecate any scheme which will jeopardise India.

REFORM AND EDUCATION.

The "Indian Daily News":—We have repeatedly contended for the principle that nothing tending to curtail the educational facilities we have hitherto extended to the people of this country should be attempted under the guise of "reform." It is a moot point whether, without educating the people, we could have done anything of which we may have any reason to be proud. Those who are unable to form a correct estimate of the main factors that have contributed to present-day discontent may talk glibly of shutting up our universities, as being responsible for the production of "half-baked graduatas and full-fledged agitators." But do those who advocate these extreme views realise that our administration may suffer irretrievable damage all along the line by the gradual withdrawal of the educated Indian element which bears upon its broad dusky back a large part of the burden of a species of work which we cannot do ourselves? That is one aspect; but, of course, there are others. From whatever standpoint one may look at it—social, moral or administrative—the suggestion that any good can be done by debasing the quality of the education we impart or curtailing the output of educated men is clearly inadmissible. Lord Cromer takes a sound view of the present Indian situation when he says: "High education cannot and ought not to be checked or discourged. The policy advanced by Macaulay is sound. Moreover, it is the only policy worthy of a civilised nation." That is emphatically true. Instead of any restriction of educational activities, Lord Cromer advoctes their extension so as to embrace other spheres we have neglected, and by our continued neglect of which we may endanger the State. He goes on to point out that "the ignorance of the masses should be tempered "pari passu" with the intellectual advance of those who are destined to be their leaders." The demagogue is an offensive person no doubt, but as Lord Cromer says there is no possible general remedy available against him in this early part of the twentieth century in a country, too, which is governed under the inspiration of Western democracy, "except that which consists in educating those who are his natural prey to such an extent that they may, at all events, have some chance of discerning the imposture which but too often lurks beneath his perfervid eloquence and political quackery."

THE AMIR AND BORDER TRIBES.

The "Pioneer":—The suggestion in the "Times" that the Amir should keep a tighter hold upon his border tribesmen is not a new one. In the various disputes that have occurred between the two parties to the Anglo-Afghan alliance this point has always come into prominence. The Durand Line was agreed upon in order that responsibility might be fixed when tribal outbreaks occurred, and it was hoped that the political control of the various clans would thereby be facilitated. The Governments of India on their part have always loyally exercised their influence to prevent raids into Afghan territory, and it is rare that complaints on this score have been made from Kabul. But, on the Afghan side, there have been frequent lapses; and the Amir's subjects have repeatedly joined the independent tribesmen in periods of disturbance. On each occasion it has been pointed out to the Kabul Government that friendly relations must be imperilled if this state of things continued, and in the end action of some kind has been taken by the Afghan authorities. This has invariably proved effective, and it is significant that a single proclamation is generally sufficient to put a stop to the mischief. It is when a free hand is allowed to the mullahs that the danger becomes serious, the gullible tribesmen then believing that they have the secret support, if not of the Amir himself at least of those in power about him. This was undoubtedly the case last month, and the attack upon the Khyber would never have occurred if such an impression had not been in existence. It was not a frontier outburst of the usual kind, but an attempt to bring on a crisis that would unite Afghans and independent tribesmen in one common revolt. The Amir could have stopped it at the outset, not by tightening his hold upon the Shinwaris and Khugianis who formed the "lashkars" under the Sufi Mullah, but simply by peremptory orders to that fanatical leader himself to return to Kabul. When a proclamation was at last issued excitement died down at once, and we have heard no more of hostile gatherings in the neighbourhood of Landi Kotal. The Amir had not to move a single regiment to restore order, and he has not since thought it necessary to punish any of the sections which took part in the rising. The point that is apparently overlooked by the "Times" is that the Afghan militia openly joined in the fighting, and that a large supply of ammunition was distributed among the tribesmen. In the remonstrances that have been addressed to the Amir these facts must have been impressed upon his attention and explanations demanded. There has doubtless been a loosening of authority in the border tracts of Afghanistan in the last few years but the central government has still sufficient power to keep the tribesmen under control. There can be no objection to insisting upon that control being made stricter, but it would be a grave mistake to suppose that this alone will solve the difficulties of the position. The Amir must be made to understand the full meaning of treaty obligations, and to shape his policy accordingly. If he permits intrigues of the kind that have lately had such mischievous results the maintenance of friendly relations with him will be grievously endangered. The experience of the past few weeks should have convinced him that his best course is to dissociate himself from those who stir up local trouble on the frontier without calculating the eventual cost to Afghanistan itself In this way he will avoid the risk of very dangerous complications.

PULSATION AND LIFE.

The "Empire":—Pursuing his uncanny researches into the resemblances between plant and animal life Dr. J. C. Bose (writing in the May number of the "Modern Review") has discovered that a plant has a heart just as a man has. The "desmodium gigrans" has two lateral leaflets which are in a state of constant vibration, moving up and down. In order to find out whether the principle of this movement was the same as that of the animal heart Dr. Bose treated the plant in exactly the same way that he wouldhave treated an animal on whose heart he wished to make experiments. He starved it and depressed it, and then stimulated and revived it and found that it responded at every point exactly as an animal heart would have done. He thus claims to have established the fact that the rhythmic movement of the plant leaflets and of the animal heart are due to their response to stimuli. To the argument that the action of the human heart is automatic he still replies that its automatic action is the result of stimulation, and that the stimulation in its case is that of stored up superfluous energy. But for that superfluous energy this perpetual stimulation could not go on. And in order to keep up the supply of this superfluous energy it is necessary that energy should perpetually be poured over the whole organism from without. That is] to say, as Dr. Bose puts it. Every living organism, in order to maintain its life, must stand in constant free communion with all the forces of the universe about it, "Is this in truth materialism?" asks Dr. Bose. "Or is it spirituality? May it not be that we dispute these terms because each of us is viewing a single fact from a different standpoint? "This is a profound observation, which it is especially desirable to keep in mind as Dr. Bose leads us further and further out of our depth into the ocean of speculation and discovery.)

THE KASHMIR MISSION HOSPITAL.

The "Statesman":—The report of the Kashmir Mission Hospital for 1907 tells of a still greater expansion of influenee, and of an amount of medieal and surgical work that surpassed all previous records. In March of last year the attendance at the dispensary rose to over 200 on ten days, and to over 300 on two days, and so on till one day in September when over 400 patients were attended to. The amount of operative work was even more remarkable, no fewer than 79 operations having been performed in one day in September, and 176 on three consecutive working days. The large number of patients afford a good opportunity for the sale of Christian literature. The writer of the report says that any Punjabis who are present can probably read, but in a crowd of over 100 Kashmiri Mahomedans it is likely that only two or three are able to read the Koran, and even these can scarcely spell out an ordinary Urdu book. But, it is added these men are far more intelligent, and have a far wider knowledge of men and things than any such illiterate class would have in Europe. They are interested in the Christian teaching, not merely because it is given by those who are in charge of the hospital, but because it has close affinity to the groundwork of their own faith and appeals to their minds and consciences. Some account is given of tours that were made in various directions, and there is a fine photograph of the colossal image of Avalokita, or Chunrezik, in the temple of Lamoyoro on the heights of Ladak. The Dalai Lama professes to be an incarnation of Avalokita, who is a purely mythological creation which is met with in various forms in different parts of Tibet. According to Waddle, the earliest images of Avalokita clearly show that the figure was modelled on the pattern of Brahma, the Hindu Creator, and that Brahma, the insignia, the lotus, rosary, vase, and book, may often be seen in the representations of Avalokita.

A POSTCARD that was posted at Hastings on August 10, 1905, has just been delivered to Miss Whalley, Alexandra Cottages, Sandown-road, Deal.

GEORGETTE LEBLANC, the actress and singer, who is Mme. Maurice Masterlinck, was on tour lately in a French Town, where the local company "supported" her in one of her husband's plays. But the support was weak and halting. The poet's lines were mangled, and several characters seemed unable to understand what they were saying. Mme. Georgette Leblanc, the "Telegraph" says, sought out her manager, and spoke to him. "A writer like Maurice Maeterlinck should be treated with more respect." "Madam," he answered, "M. Masterlinck is not the first to suffer. Sophocles, Moliere, and Racine are daily murdered in the same way." "Pissibly, but they are not murdered alive, at any rate."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHORE, the newly-appointed Residency Surgeon and Director of H. H. Nizam's Medical Department, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Gimlette, came by a very unfortunate accident last week, which has cost him the loss of an eye. While Dr. Abul Hasan (Nawab Arastoo Yar Jung), House Surgeon of the Afzulgunj Hospital, was operating on a patient, Colonel Shore stood by watching, and while the parts were being sutured he stooped into a dangerous position, of which Dr. Abul Hasan was unconscious, for, on his drawing the needle upwards it ran with some force into Colonel Shore's right eye and immediately destroyed the pupil. It is needless to depict the situation after the sad accident: suffice it to say that it caused a sensation in the hospital. It is sadder still to add that it was subsequently considered necessary that the injured eye should be removed, and accordingly Colonel Thompson, assisted by other Medical gentlemen, performed the operation. Colonel Shore most unqualifiedly affirms that the smallest blame does not attach to Dr. Abul Hasan.

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Nawab Luthfuddin Khan Bahadur, one of the grandsons of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, gave a "Jalsa", or evening party, in honour of His Highness' Birthday on Saturday the 16th instant, to which all the Paigah officials and a large number of leading citizens were invited. The City Baradari Palace, the scene of the entertainment, presented a beautiful sight, illuminated by electricity. The exhibition of the cinematograph was interesting, and in fact quite the attraction of the evening. There was an English dinner for a small party and a Moglai dinner for a very large party. This over, there was a beautiful pyrotechnic display, and several batches of nautch girls amused the company with their singing and dancing. The Nawab and his brothers were present and moved about amongst their guests, making everybody feel quite at home.

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Mr. A. B. Chatwood, B. Sc., London, whose services have been engaged by H. H. Nizam's Government as Superintendent of the Astronomical Observatory on a salary of British Rs. 1,000, has taken charge of and has removed the telescopes presented to His Highness by the late Nawab Zafar Jung, from the palace of the latter. It was all along understood that the Observatory would be constructed on the "Black Rock," but for some reason—strategical, it is believed—that proposal has been set aside, and the bungalow in Begumpett, belonging to Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Chenoy—at one time the property of Captain Gerald Farrel, has been bought for the purpose for Rs. 50,000. Opinions differ as to the fitness of the present site; but those responsible for its selection no doubt know what the requirement is.

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During the règime of the late Nawab Akbar Jung as Police Commissioner, in addition to his famous Diary, which included the inner life of every individual worth recording, the conspicuous thing was the trim in which he kept the units of his force. Then, every constable, or *javan*, knew his place; and, if he did not actually salute, he at least stood to "attention" when respectable people drove or walked past. Now that order has undergone changes. The knight of the baton is lord of all he surveys. To talk of his treatment to the helpless poor would be superlative nonsense, as that has passed into a homely proverb; but his delinquency does not stop there. When a Nawab is motoring, a gentleman driving, or a respectable man walking by these dirtily-dressed, uncouth knights, all they do is to squat on the ground or sit at ease in a sentry-box or on a bridge or culvert, puffing a "beedee" and watching the smoke-curls. To the genius of the present Police Commissioner is due the introduction of the metallic whistle with which every *javan* is equipped to warn wayfarers of danger—approaching motor cars, etc. But the knight is a greater genius, for he combines business with pleasure. To-wit, he transforms his whistle into a mouth-organ, and, while apparently doing his duty, amuses himself without the smallest discomfort to his musical taste, though making himself a bore to everybody else. To his credit, however, be it said, he is all attention and respect to his "Hufsars," even of the lowest grade, and to the layman who is prepared to "bakhsheesh" him for some reason or other. In my humble opinion, speaking generally, it is safer to trust oneself to the devil than the impious scoundrel who is employed by Government for the protection of life and property and masquerades as a knight of the baton.

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During the hot weather, it is towards the small hours of the morning that one is able to sleep as a compensation for the grilling experience of the day and the stifling sensation felt during the earlier part of the night. This being so, I fail to see the wisdom of having morning office and school hours! On the one hand health is impaired and on the other work is crippled. I ask what amount of business or study is likely to be done in four hours—that is to say, from 7 to 11 a.m.? My idea is that the first hour is actually wasted over yawning, rubbing the eyes, and scratching the cranium to relieve it of heaviness. When 8 o'clock strikes it is the time for *chota-hazri* and here again some time is lost, so that practically work is commenced at 9 o'clock. And what a precious lot of business could be transacted in the remaining two hours, the theorists alone could say! To the matter-of-fact man, these morning hours are worse than affectation. I affirm it is a farce which spells ruin and loss in the widest sense of the terms. The usual hours, 11 to 5, should not, I think, be departed from to suit the crazy notions of "do-nothings," and should be insisted on during all seasons.

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A triangular contest in a Criminal Court is not an everyday occurrence. Since the beginning of the year, a Surgeon of H H Nizam's Army, an Armenian gentleman, and the Municipality have been fighting at cross-purposes. The Surgeon instituted a complaint against the Armenian, alleging that the latter committed an act with the intention of provoking a breach of the peace. The Maistry, or Overseer of the Armenian, charged the Surgeon with criminal intimidation, on the ground that the latter threatened to shoot him. The Municipality filed a complaint against the Surgeon for constructing a wall without obtaining formal permission and described him as a European. Here was his chance, and he did not lose it. Having been described as a European, the Surgeon contended that the Court had no jurisdiction, which necessitated evidence being led on the point. Later on, it was established that the Surgeon was not a European or a British-born subject, but that he was purely and entirely a subject of the Hyderabad State. Up to now, in the three cases cited, only one has been disposed of, which is, that of the Maistry. The Court held that there was some reason to believe that the accused offered criminal intimidation; but as the point was not fully or legally proved, it would give the accused the benefit of the doubt, who was accordingly discharged. The *contretemps* between the Surgeon and the Armenian, however, requires a little explanation. The latter is the tenant of a house belonging to St. George's School Committee, and the former has an interest in a house which is separated from it by stabling and out-houses. Some time back, the Surgeon caused a drain to be made through the stable-wall, which carried the sewage into the Armenian's compound and made his bed-room uninhabitable. He therefore brought the matter to the notice of the School Committee, who authorised him to close the passage, which he accordingly ordered his Maistry to do and to make the Surgeon understand that he would not be allowed to re-open it. Hence the complaint. The sequel to this undisposed of case is interesting, as the Surgeon has filed a suit in the City Civil Court for damages against the School Committee, which is composed of Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., the Reverend S. H. Johnston, Mr. Rochfort, and two other gentlemen. I shall send a detailed report in due course.

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Col. C. Grant, Agent for the Indian and Colonial Development Company, Limited, of London, has obtained from H. H. Nizam's Government, with the approval of His Highness, the concession for lighting the main throughfares by electricity. It is understood that the Hyderabad Residency and the Cantonment authorities of Secunderabad have also consented to participate in the project, as far as their principal roads are concerned. The completion of the erection of the necessary installations will take some time, and a year may elapse before our roads are illumined by electric power. I also hear that Colonel Grant has applied for permission to establish a Motor Car Service between Bolarum and the Hyderabad Residency as the termini for the present, and that he is backed in his efforts by the Finance Minister. Barring accidents, the latter scheme ought to bring in sufficient revenue to compensate for the outlay on electric lighting.

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In his speech made before the Imperial Council on the 27th ultimo, the Maharaja of Darbhanga remarked amongst other things that sanitation was a subject of perennial interest, and regretted that although seventeen years have gone by, the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta remains without being given effect to, in spite of the fact that the congested areas, reeking in filth and disease, are such that the number of inhabitants was four times as dense as in the most congested parts of London. Well, His Highness may be right; but perhaps he referred in particular to London as he personally knows something of that great city—*great* in everything between physical and spiritual causes, from the most heinous types of vice to the most splendid stamps of virtue. Yet, if the Maharaja were acquainted with the beautiful City of Hyderabad he might have spared himself an allusion to London. Talk about congested areas reeking with filth and disease! Let anybody inspect the inside and outside of one of our big Nawab's palaces, and he will learn practical sanitation in two minutes without the help of a teacher, or I am much mistaken. Failing this, go to Begum Bazar, and if ever you care to know sanitation, there will be an end to it. Good heavens! still we have Municipalities, Municipal Boards, Municipal Inspectors, Health Officers, and a host of others baptized as our City Fathers. London is no doubt congested, but we cannot say that it is reeking with filth. Could the same be said of the City of Hyderabad? As a matter of fact, there is not a single area lying within the four walls of the City that is free from filth. Hence it is that fearful havoc of human life occurs when epidemic disease breaks out. The people appear to be an exceptionally stubborn lot, and their belief that they are the children of Destiny is so great that sanitation and hygiene are just so much foolery to talk about.

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The Mint Commission has been closed and its report is believed to be before His Highness the Nizam for formal orders. When we reflect that it generally takes some time to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the employment of a European in a Native State, it will be admitted that the selection and appointment of Captain McCormick *vice* Mr. English were admirably kept a profound secret. Hence the presumption is that the sins of commission or of omission of the party or parties against whom serious allegations have been made, were adjudged long before the Commission had material to arrive at a definite conclusion! That being so, the constitution of a Commission, to inquire into anything with closed doors, reads more of an attempt to produce theatrical effect than anything worth doing. Indeed, the authorities concerned might have made themselves the embodiment of courtesy had they subscribed an additional article to the *Reglement Pacifique* of the Hague Conference by simply replacing the services of Mr. English at the disposal of the Government of India, instead of wasting so much precious money. The Government cannot shirk its obligation to the public, and the facts that have been adduced in evidence before the Commission will have to be published in spite of the *in camera* proceedings, or the second mistake will be worse than the first. As I said in a previous "Note" in connection with this case, which, owing to the thusness and secrecy observed in dealing with it, has caused unworthy suspicions to be thrown on some highly-placed officials who may in reality be perfectly innocent, I repeat that if there is a vice that has been concealed let it be mercilessly denounced, or if a virtue has been insulted it ought to be openly vindicated.

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There is a conflict of rumour in regard to the Finance Minister. We down here—or at least most of us—are a gullible lot of people and not infrequently are the dupes of our own credulity. Still the Fates draw a line between our individuality and our volitility, and this is something of a mental compensation. But I was speaking of the conflicting rumour? Yes. In official circles it is said that Mr. Casson Walker has been granted an extension of three years, and in unofficial circles it is persistently insisted that he will not return to Hyderabad on the expiry of the six months' leave that he has just obtained to go home. As a matter of fact, a Madras newspaper, with some pretension to knowledge of Hyderabad affairs, says that it has received the startling news that Mr. Walker's connection with this State has ceased and that the Government of India is sending another officer to officiate for him. To my mind, it seems that that paper has mixed up the Mint arrangements with those of the Finance Department. And what has helped it to make capital out of its own delusion may be the fact that Mr. Hyderi, with the concurrence of the Government of India, has been appointed permanently to the office of Secretary for Finance and Mr. Nandlal Sil temporarily to the office of Accountant General. Mr. Hyderi is an all-round man and square, and is certainly an acquisition to the Finance Department. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding, and more perhaps on this account, we could ill afford to lose the valuable services of the Assistant Minister Finance, particularly at a time when the very air we breathe is pregnant with misgivings. For his own sake, I could have wished that Mr. Walker had cancelled his present leave; but the strain on his health during almost the whole of last year has unfortunately made it imperative that he should go home. And life—even to an ordinary mortal—is precious! I hope that at the end of his six months' leave, Mr. Walker will feel fit enough to return and resume charge of the Financial Portfolio, which has never been in a healthier condition than now, despite some eminent "financiers" at the helm; but of course the influences that prevailed with these latter were very unselfish and perpetuated the traditional generosity and magnanimity of the Nizam's State.

INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

"The Indian Trade Journal":—When the now important cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency first came into being, and for many years afterwards, it depended very largely on its Far Eastern customers for the bulk of its profits, which were sufficiently large to induce new mills to spring up in rapid succession and compete for the stream of orders that came in steadily from China and Japan. But there came a day when capitalists in those countries concluded that it would be a good idea to save the ocean freights and other incidental charges on cotton yarn from India by erecting cotton spinning mills in the Far East. Within recent years this competition has become so keen that the Bombay millowners have been compelled to look for other markets, though their experts to China and Japan are still extensive as the following statement of exports of Indian cotton yarn and piece-goods to those countries during the past five years shows:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yarns ...	7,95,73,926	8,20,28,045	8,98,78,010
Piece-goods	3,33,496	1,62,163	15,66,427

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Yarns	11,67,73,497	9,50,14,748
Piece-goods	19,80,121	2,26,278

A new market that readily suggested itself was South Africa. Here, notwithstanding her very unfavourable geographical position as compared with India, America has been in command for very many years. In fact the most striking feature in all the reports about the piece-goods trade in East Africa is the success of American grey shirtings and sheetings. In every retrospect of trade, whether in Aden, the Red Sea, Uganda, Zanzibar or Chinde, the steadily rising inundation of American greys is the first phenomenon. Various reasons for this state of affairs have been suggested, but the true one seems to be that the Americans early appreciated the importance of the African market, that they have studied it, and have hit off its requirements exactly. In the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1843 reference is made to the popularity enjoyed by American sheetings in Africa at that time, and they held the field long before that.

Looking over some old papers we find that the Bombay Millowners' Association were cognizant of these facts as far back as 1901, in which year they secured from Africa and analysed the American goods most popular there with a view of competing in this trade, which is very extensive and not unprofitable. Quite apart from the American supply of greys, there is a huge demand in East African markets for "kangas," or gaily-coloured cotton cloths in which the women array themselves. This trade at the time of which we are speaking (1901), was wholly in the hands of German and French firms at Zanzibar. Samples of these "kangas" were also obtained for the Bombay Millowner's Association, who, for the purpose of participating in this trade, entered into communication with the principal British Consular representatives in the markets concerned. We now propose to go through some of the latest Consular Reports and see how this attempt to capture the South African markets has progressed. In the "Report on the Trade and Navigation Returns of Aden for 1906-07," we red that the quantity of grey piece-goods imported from the United States during that year nearly doubled that imported in the previous year. Imports from Bombay also increased, but the prices for Bombay greys fell slightly." The Report on the Trade of Zanzibar for 1906 shows that the value of "kangas" imported that year was £56,100, of which the Netherlands supplied £36,743. India did not supply a single "kanga." In the same year the total imports of cotton cloth into Lourenco Marques was 693,279 lbs., of which India only supplied 106,000 lbs.; England leading with 256,000 lbs. and Germany following with 190,000 lbs. The imports of "kangas" into the Island of Pemba in 1905, were valued at about Rs. 2,00,000, all imported by German firms chiefly from the Netherlands.

In some of the East African markets Indian cotton goods continue to find an outlet, though opinions differ as to their quality. Mr. Consul Greville, for instance, in his Report on the Trade of Beira for 1904, speaking of Indian cotton cloths, chiefly blue and white, says:—"These manufacturers are of most inferior quality, heavily sized and apparently greatly wanting in durability." Of course the reply to this may be that a demand exists for such classes of goods. Later on in the same Report Mr. Greville admits that Indian goods "are gaining ground on the expense of European variety but further business could be done by Indian manufacturers if they were (particularly in Mozambique) to compete more for fancy prints, handkerchiefs, "kangas" and shawls, all or nearly all of which are procured from European sources." The Report on the Trade of Beira for 1905 is written by Mr. Consul Maugham, who, like his predecessor, Mr. Greville, dilates on the inferiority of Indian cotton goods He tells us that trade with India is falling off for the reason that the native prefers the European product, "having discovered the difference between the two in point of quality and consequent durability." Further on he asserts that Indian goods "rarely long survive the washing-stone." In his Report for 1906 the same complaint is repeated. "The African native," he assures us, "who is naturally the British Indian's most constant customer, has formed his own conclusions on the relative values of British and Indian manufactures considerably to the detriment of the latter."

The statement below shows the exports of cotton yarn and piece-goods from British India to African ports during the past five years:—

	1902-03.		1903-04.	
Yarn	lbs. 591,899 Yds.	Rs. 2,15,721 Rs.	lbs. 1,954,750 yds.	Rs. 7,33,477 Rs.
Piece-goods (All sorts)...	25,759,308	31,81,871	24,613,318	32,12,417

	1904-05.		1905-06.	
Yarn	lbs. 1,911,800 yds.	Rs. 7,87,574 Rs.	lbs. 1,073,818 yds.	Rs. 4,37,681 Rs.
Piece-goods (All sorts)...	26,286,355	36,27,285	25,261,833	37,22,949

	1906-07.	
Yarn	lbs. 1,86,111 yds.	Rs. 6,99,743 Rs.
Piece-goods (all sorts).	22,296,139	34,20,386

It will be seen from these figures that Indian trade has made some headway in African markets since the Bombay Millowners' Association gave this matter their special attention; but, taking into consideration the favourable geographical position of India, there can be little doubt that her cotton goods trade with African ports is not exactly what it might be, and is capable of considerable development, notwithstanding the increased output of Indian cotton mills owing to the recent demand by certain of the people of India for cloth of inferior texture.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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SCHOOL PROGRESS AT VIZAGAPATAM.

On the 14th May St. Aloysius High School was *en fete* on the occasion of the opening of the additional buildings and distribution of prizes. The religious ceremony called the *Benedictio domus Scholaris* was solemnly performed the day previous by Dr. Clerc, the Bishop of Vizagapatam, in full pontificals, accompanied by the clergy, the boys of the school, and the congregation going processionally round the imposing pile of buildings of the lower, then upper storey.

On Thursday the school and grounds were gaily bedecked with banners, flags and pennons of all the colours of the rainbow; the Union Jack and the Pontifical Banner from the top of the new tower announcing to the town that the opening was to follow in the evening. At 4 o'clock all the Aloysionians, boarders and dayscholars, were invited to a treat, and the lusty cheers which concluded it proved how the youngsters enjoyed themselves.

The opening ceremony was fixed for 5-30, but long before, the new School Hall, though of spacious dimensions, was crowded. Practically all the European and Eurasian population of the station and not a few Native officials were present. The hall was lit by elecricity by Brother Emile, the clever Engineer in charge of the Technical School, and the scene witnessed was probably the first of its kind in Vizagapatam. Punctual to the minute, Dr. Clerc, who was requested by Sree Maharanee Lady Gajapathy Rao to represent her for the opening, entered and was accompanied by the Very Reverend Father A. Roy, Superior of the Mission, and Father C.L. Coutat, the Principal of the school. The lively strains of the school band—which, by the way, has made wonderful progress under the able direction of Reverend Father Dogonove—greeted the arrival of the Chairman, His Lordship the Bishop. Immediately after this, Father Coutat ascended the stage and read the report which related how the new school came into existence and also the progress which has been made in the school's work.

On Father Coutat concluding his report, Divan Bahadur Narayanamurthy rose and informed the audience that he had been asked by Her Highness Sree Maharani Lady Gajapathy Rao to read the speech she would have made had custom permitted, and which he was proud to do. He read:—

"It was very kind of His Lordship, the Right Reverend Dr. Clerc to ask me to open these magnificent new buildings, but unfortunately I could not have the privilege of doing so on account of the Gosha system, and therefore requested His Lordship to perform the function in my behalf, finding no person better qualified than His Lordship who is the patron of this institution. The idea of a *guru* impressed the Hindu mind with all that is good and sacred from the Vedic era down to the Puranic age. Hindus are accustomed to regard their *guru*, or preceptor, with the highest reverence, and the very fact of His Lordship opening these buildings augurs well for the future of this institution and I have no doubt it will be attended with great prosperity and success. This institution has been a great boon to many an orphan and other students for many years and is growing in its usefulness under the paternal care of Reverend Father Coutat, the worthy Principal. You have just listened to his interesting speech. I wish to dwell on one or two points. It is a matter of great regret that Mr. R.H. Campbell, our popular permanent Collector, who has helped the Mission in procuring

A HANDSOME GRANT

from Government towards the construction of these new buildings and who has evinced great interest in the progress of the institution, is not here to perform the interesting ceremony of this evening. But I have no doubt that he will be very pleased to see this new structure when he returns next month. The decision to rebuild the school was evidently arrived at with no funds in hand and it is really admirable how His Lordship succeeded in raising sufficient funds to start and bring to completion this imposing building which has all desirable accommodation and the full benefit of the sea breeze. His Lordship has further started an Industrial section at a large cost, and has secured in Brother Emile a most competent hand in mechanics. This Brother has already made a name as one of extraordinary skill and remarkable ability. I have no doubt that the Industrial section will considerably enlarge the sphere of usefulness of this school. The new buildings, including the shops, will serve as distinct landmarks in the annals of the St. Aloysius High School and will also preserve the name of His Lordship and keep it green in the grateful memory of the student population, their parents or guardians and the public as well. It is gratifying to me to see that the Industrial School which my late lamented husband had built is being placed on a better footing. I shall always take a keen interest in it and I trust it will bear fruit at no distant date. It gives me great pleasure to learn that Zemindars and several ladies and gentlemen have contributed towards this splendid building. Great credit is certainly due to Rev. Fr. Ailloud for this magnificent and substantial structure; it doubtless reflects much credit on every one that has taken part in its design or construction, and I offer them all my sincere congratulations. I have not the least doubt that the students for whose benefit this grand building has been brought into existence will feel immensely happy and enjoy the best of health in it."

The applause following Her Highness' speech having subsided, the Venerable Chairman rose and in the name of Sree Maharanee Lady Gajapathy Rao declared the new buildings open. He thereafter distributed the prizes to the successful students of St. Aloysius Institution, and which were as usual the gift of the generous-hearted Maharanee.

A few seconds later the curtain was pulled up and the boys appeared on the board to give a pleasing entertainment. It consisted of a play entitled "The Proscribed Heir," which was very creditably staged; vocal music in four or five voices, and Band selections, all of which bespoke careful training. On the conclusion of the entertainment the proceedings were brought to a close by Father Coutat calling for three cheers for Her Highness Sree Maharanee Lady Gajapathy Rao, who had so kindly consented to preside by deputation, for His Lordship Dr. Clerc, the patron of the school, and for the Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam, a friend of the institution, whose three interesting children, two boys and a girl, in fairy attire, graced the occasion by their presence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th May.

179.—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 26th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th May.
454 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1151 Gr C D Davies No. 1 Co.
No 1152 Gr A T Bates No 3 Co.

R. W. E. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

WHY INDIA IS RESTLESS.

[BY FAMOUS ANGLO-INDIANS.]

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

("One of our greatest authorities on Indian matters")

There is no unrest in India threatening the peace of the country and the stability of the Government.

Were even dangerous unrest seething throughout Hindustan—i.e., India north of the Nerbudda—there should be nothing in that to dismay Clapham Common or "'Appy 'Ampstead." Those of us who were in India during 1857 will remember the deep impression made on them by the uneffected confidence with which our officers and men, young and old, and their wives, and mothers, and sweethearts, joined in the responses at the reading in our churches of "the Psalms for the day." Outnumbered by overwhelming odds and face to face with momentary fates of unspeakable evils, they never for a moment despaired of the British Raj.

As I write I vividly recall the soldierly figures of three young officers, who later rose to the highest distinction in the suppression of the Mutiny, all standing in front of me (a few weeks after the announcement of the massacre of Cawnpore) in the little church in Girgaun, and the quiet and earnest sense of conviction in which they joined in the responses to the Rev. Mr. George Candy's reading of the LXXXth Psalm ("Qui regis Israel.")."

To-day, with the completion of the strategical railways throughout India and the reorganisation of the army on a scientific basis, there is no longer the slightest risk of local ebullitions of discontents of any kind boiling over in sudden unexpected, and uncontrollable flood.

And just "there's the rub" to the realisation of the loftiest ideal of British rule in India! Man does not live by bread alone, and this is especially true of the people of India, and of South-Western Asia generally; the people who have given to the world its four great religions—Brahmanism, Buddhism, Christianity, and "Mahometanism," as we term "the Religion of Peace." "Thou hast multiplied the nation, but not increased the joy" must be the verdict on our rule in India of every Briton who has any insight into the real sentiments, hopes, and aspirations of the patient, law-abiding people of that physically, morally, and spiritually great and glorious "Morning land."

Our rule is strong and just, but it is not sympathetic! and the more impregnable in a material sense our position in India becomes the more likely are we to be confirmed in the egotistical methods of scholastics, literary, and artistic education, and of religious proselytism we have so strenuously enforced on its many languaged and its many-religioned peoples.

We are destroying their faith and their literature and their arts, and the whole continuity of the spontaneous development of their civilisation, and their great historical personality; in a word, we are destroying the very soul of the nation.

This is the cause of the restlessness that—by those who have eyes to see and ears to hear—is to be found everywhere fretting into the very hearts of the English educated classes in India.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

("A famous authority and writer of many books on India).")

I will answer this question by stating some undeniable facts—from which, I think, the readers of "Pearson's Weekly" will easily draw their own conclusions:

We have, wisely and properly, given India an immense system of high education, which yearly produces many thousands of clever, ambitious men. At the same time, we have most foolishly imposed on India a fiscal system of so-called Free Trade that has strangled all her industries except agriculture.

Only a fraction of the educated classes can find a career in the legal and other professions, which are all glutted, or in the services of the Government in which they already hold practically every appointment, except a comparatively insignificant number in the higher grades that must be held by Europeans.

They ought to be able to find a career in commercial and manufacturing pursuits—and would, I believe, under a fiscal system of Imperial Preference. In present circumstances I cannot blame them for being discontented, or for preaching "Swadeshi" and the boycott of all imported goods. And I believe that when discontent develops into disaffection, it is only due to agitators whose wires are pulled largely from London.

A band of Little Englanders in the House of Commons closely watches the Indian Press, to pounce on every trivial incident that can be twisted to the discredit of Englishmen or the British Government of India, or that can be misrepresented in such a way as to be annoying to gentlemen of Indian birth. Questions in this spirit are asked in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State is bullied and heckled, as if he were a tyrannical despot, and the whole is telegraphed out to India and reproduced in hundreds of vernacular newspapers as the beneficent work of the Parliamentary heroes who are represented as the "friends of India!"

Can anyone doubt why India is restless?

JOHN DAVID REES, C.I.E., M.P.

("Late British Resident in Travancore and Cochin; Additional Member and Viceroy o[illegible]'s Council, and late Translator to Madras Government).")

India is restless because Western education and literature are fermenting among the small minority, who imagine that they can set up constitutional government and representative institutions, with themselves at the head of affairs.

Because these men conveniently ignore the fact that there is no such country as India, which is a geographical expression like Europe and no such people as the Indians a conventional term we use for many people differing as much or rather much more than the different races of Europe.

Because the Indians who come to England, though, on account of their Western education and renunciation of caste and religion, they are utterly unrepresentative of a continent in which caste and religion rule, are accepted at face value in England. So that their heads are turned, and they go back to say the Parliament and people will give them India, and to make further mischief.

Because mischief-makers and sedition-mongers are allowed free speech, which is regarded in India as due to weakness since no sane person is there credited with willingness to help his adversaries.

Because certain persons at home, in and out of Parliament, credited in India with influence they do not possess, have encouraged agitation and have urged agitators to persist, saying that Government at home will give way if squeezed.

Because no one has for a long time been punished for any offences against the public safety or for any treason against the Government. So that the fact that the authorities have power has been forgotten.

SIR F. W. R. FRYER, K.C.S.I.

("Late Lieut.-Governor of Burmah).")

I attribute the present unrest in India, first to the failure to deal adequately with the agitation which arose consequent on the partition of Bengal. The agitation was allowed to assume undue proportions and no sufficient step were taken to support the local Government of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The resignation of the Governor of Eastern Bengal was no doubt regarded as a concession to the agitators, and had the worst possible effect.

The agitation against the partition of Bengal originated mainly amongst the Hindu official and clerical classes who thought the creation of the new province prejudical to their interests. Second in importance was, I think, the success of the Japanese in the war with Russia. The natives of India think this shows that an Eastern nation can be more than a match for a European nation, and the malcontents consider that a rising of the natives in India would have a chance of success. This idea is, of course, illusive, but I imagine that it exists. The third cause for discontent is, I consider, that there is a large class of Indians who have received an education which unfits them for the agricultural and other rural pursuits that were carried on by their fathers, and who look to the Government for employment, which the Government is unable to provide for so large a number.

These people have to be dependent on their relations for support, and are ripe for any mischief.

Many respectable natives have declared to me that they considered that their sons had been ruined by over-education, and I could not but recognise that there was considerable foundation for their complaint, which I did not find it easy to answer.—"Pearson's Weekly."

"FLAMES."

In Umbria to-day there is an old story told to travellers who care to ask the origin of the wonderful Italian work known as "Fiamme" (Flames), writes the Countess Tarsis in the "Westminster."

This most beautiful stuff constantly meets the eye of wanderers through the ancient churches and palaces in and around Perugia, where at one time it appears to have been extensively used as hangings, altar-pieces, curtains, and draperies of every description. I think there would only be a few who, having once seen it, would not care to know more about this unique and special art which belongs exclusively to this old Italian town.

Once, long ago, so the legend runs, the quiet humdrum life of the little "Convent of the Forsaken" at Perugia was disturbed. A famished and worn-out beggar-man had arrived at the convent door to ask alms, and, being admitted, he took from his aching shoulders a curious sort of machine, which he deposited in the courtyard while he sat down to rest.

Soon the machine was surrounded by the wondering nuns of the convent, and breathless were the questions put to the beggarman as to its origin and use. It was a loom, he answered wearily, invented by himself, and the intricate half-woven design was one day to become a glorious tapestry that would have brought to the famished beggar fame and fortune; but illness and starvation had numbed his powers and rendered him incapable of further developing his invention. Yet wherever he wandered he carried his treasure with him, while praying to God and the saints that one day power might yet be given him to complete his work.

Among the group there was a nun who listened with a quick intelligence and sympathy to this pathetic story; and in the days that followed, while the beggar was being fed and cared for in the convent, she sat long hours in her cell before the loom, patiently studying its every intricate line, making, unmaking, and remaking the impossible design. At last her patience had its reward, and one day she unrolled before the astonished eyes of the nuns and the beggar-man a vast curtain, woven in one piece with a design of long, curious zig-zags, resplendent with colours that blended harmoniously one into the other, and that resembled nothing but many-tinted flames of fire.

From that day a new era dawned for the poor nuns of the convent. The beggar-man, delighted at seeing his prayers answered and his great invention at last completed, gave it over entirely to the nuns, and passed the remainder of his days tended and cared for in the shelter of the convent. Soon piece after piece of the tapestry was produced, and the churches and palaces of Perugia became resplendent with silken flames. And the fame of the great art spread to Ferrara, Modena, and even Rome; and the poor unknown convent became rich and famous.

But the beggar-man had a son, wicked, the legend says, and envious, and hating the good nuns, because they had appropriated to themselves all the wealth of his father's invention. He, by some means, fair or foul we are not told, succeeded in copying the loom, and at once set to work to destroy the trade of the convent. But however leniently such a proceeding might have been regarded by the commercial spirit of the twentieth century, in the Middle Ages it was not to be tolerated; so that we are relieved and delighted to learn that Saint Francis and the saints protected the poor nuns during this crisis, and that a curse alighted on the loom of the misguided young man. Every evening the piece of tapestry woven by him during the day miraculously unwove itself; so that every morning when he rose to continue his task he found himself still at the beginning. At last in despair he was forced to relinquish the work, while that of the nuns grew and prospered and made famous all Perugia and Umbria.

Here the legend ends. In 1860, when the Italian army occupied Perugia, the "Convent of the Forsaken" had shared the fate of many other convents of that time, and had been closed and the nuns dispersed all over Italy. And the loom, broken and thrown away as rubbish, had been soon forgotten in the political unrest of the nation.

And so the life-work of the beggar-man and the poor nun, and the industry that had been the pride and the joy of the city, took its rank among the dead arts of Italy.

Some eight years after this event Ruskin made a remark, when speaking on the revival of ancient arts, the echo of which seems to have drifted over the seas into the hearts of the people, whose country he loved so well.

"Whole eras of mighty history are summed," he said, "and the passions of dead myriads are concentrated in the existence of a noble art; and if that noble art were among us, we should feel and rejoice . . . And, since it is not among us, be assured that we have to go back to the root of it, or at least to the place where the stock of it is yet alive and the branches began to die."

An Italian friend of mine, I think, had felt these words even if she had never read them, for she told me the other day of how she had given back to Perugia its dead art. She had travelled much in Umbria, and had been fascinated by the antique relics of the "*Fiamme*," prominent as they are in churches and palaces. Inquiring in Perugia, she heard the legend of the beggar-man and the nun, and saw for herself what remains of the convent where the industry had been carried on. After much eager research on her part a mouldy broken loom was finally brought to light from the recesses of a disused garret, a loom of which no man knew the working. Then came years of more patient research to find the clue to the making of the design, and much expense in producing an exact copy; and at last the same triumphant moment came to her as had come to the nun in the Middle Ages, and she unrolled from the "maud" loom a gorgeous strip of silken "Flames."

And at Perugia to-day, as a result of her work, there is a flourishing school that gives employment to many a starving woman and child of that city, and that is slowly becoming known again throughout Italy as the only place where the real "*Fiamme*" is to be found.

It is at my request that my friend has sent beautiful specimens of this tapestry to the Italian Industrial Art Depot, 200, Regent-street, where it can be seen and bought to-day for almost the price of its production.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," May 23,)

The Inspector-General of Excise and Salt to have the privilege of private entree to Government House Calcutta and Simla.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, KCIE,CSI, is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 25th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel J R Dunlop-Smith, CIE Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted privilege leave for two months and 22 days, with effect from the 23rd May.

Lieutenant-Colonel A F Pinhey, CIE, Resident at Gwalior, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Honourable Mr J Wilson, C S I, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Sir Lewis Tupper, CSI, KCIE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T R J Ward, C I E, Executive Engineer, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th May.

The services of Mr O C Lees, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with reffect from the afternoon of the 25th April.

Mr H W V Colebrook, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 18th May.

Mr O C Lees, Superintending Engineer, 1st class is appointed Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent, with effect from the 18th May.

Mr R P Russell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, with effect from the 18th May.

Mr T R J Ward, C I E, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 11th May during the absence on leave of Mr W E T Bennett, and until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The furlough granted in Nontification No 1846-G, dated the 15th August, 1906, to Captain A P Trevor, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is extended by six days.

The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties: Lieutenant J S Crosthwaite, Indian Army.

Captain R L Birdwood, a Political Assisant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year and six months with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant M E Rae, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province. Lieutenant Rae is posted as an Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th May, and until further orders.

The services of Mr H St John Williams, Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, are placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot for employment as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot with effect from the 2nd June, vice Mr J T Turner, and until further orders.

Captain F D S Fayrer, Indian Medical Service an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand.

Major K D Erskine, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, combined with furlough for three months and one day, with effect from the 8th May.

Mr H V Cobb, a Political Agent of the 1st class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bikaner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th May, and until further orders.

Mr M F O'Dwyer, a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 14 May, and until further orders.

Lieutenant D M Field, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr C H A Hill, C I E, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th May, and until further orders.

Mr J L Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty as Assistant Political Officer, Mohmand Field Force, with effect from the 11th May, and until further orders.

Lieutenant W G Neale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th May, and until further orders.

Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles.

The services of Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Military Supply, with effect from the 20th May.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr A S Judge, a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 7th May.

Mr W D R Prentice, ICS, an Assistant Collector Class III (officiating in Class II), in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collector, Class III, with effect from the 7th May, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A S Judge.

Mr J Campell, ICS, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, at present on deputation as Secretary to the Factory Commission, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 3rd June or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties on the Factory Commission.

Mr Campbell's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the date succeeding that on which his privilege leave expires.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having completed five years' service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are promoted to the grade of Rs 400 per measem staff pay, with effect from the dates specified:—Major A J Ralph,—16th May, Major T G P Lawrenson,—19th May, services of Major N T Parker, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Consequent on the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, Major C. W. Field, officiating 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade with effect from the 6th May.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—John Marcus William O'Rorke and John Osborne Beattie,—12th March, Robert Stuart Wahab,—11th March, Hubert John Daniell.—12th March, Thomas William Corbett,—15th March, Frederick Charles Gunning Campbell,—15th March, Vincent Robert Munton,—18th March, Henry Darrel Minchinton,—2nd March, Latham Valentine Stewart Blacker,—15th March, Edward Annesley Somerville,—15th March, John Nethersole and Guy Fisher Turner,—18th March, Milo Richard Beanmont Onslow,—10th March, Alfred George Heales and Morris Birkbeck,—11th March, Edward Clarence Braddyll,—12th March, Theophilus John Ponting,—13th March, Bertram Seymour Raymond,—18th March, Cecil Alexander Boyle,—13th March, Ernest John Cripps,—11th March, Allan Maxwell Arnott,—13th March, William Harvey Loftus John Welman,—12th March, Christopher William Farquharson,—9th March, Herbert Frederick Belli-Bivar,—17th March, George, Hamilton Hopkinson,—13th March, Sydney Ernest Lodington Baddeley,—14th March, Hugh, Bertrand Barker,—10th March, John Donald Ogilvy,—8th March, Thomas Smith Jobson,—1st March, Wyndham John Coventry,—12th March, Henry Sim Ibbetson Pearson,—2nd March, Arthur Cecil Herbert Adrian Eales,—1st March, Reginald Graham Hinde,—4th March, Eric Garnet Atkinson,—16th March. Herbert John Norman,—8th March, Lancelot Bolton Irwin,—11th March.

Major-General A. R. Martin, C B., Indian Army, Adjutant General in India, to officiate in command of the 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division vice Major-General J. S. Collids, C. B., deceased. Dated 4th May.

Brigadier-General C. L. Woolcombe, C. B. British Service, Commanding Garhwal Brigade, to officiate as Adjutant General in India, vice Major-General Martin, Dated 4th May.

The following appointments are added to the Staff of the Mohmand Field Force:—Colonel W. R. Birdwood, C. I. E., Aide-de-Camp, Indian Army, to be Chief Staff Officer. Brevet Major A. W. F. Baird, D. S. O., Gordon Highlanders, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Divisional Head Quarters, Captain A. G. Stuart, 40th Pathans, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade. Major H. M. Allen, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. 2nd Brigade. Capt W. H. Beach, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 3rd Brigade. Major A. S. Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Base.

The provisional promotion of Lieutenant Arthur Pitcairn Hughes, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), to the rank of Captain is confirmed.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—Lieutenants to be Captains, 23rd October. Walter Hugh Jeffery, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, 13th February, William Ralph Larenson, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 20th May, Lewis Jeremy Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Aubrey Vickers, 48th Pioneers, Roland William Wrigley Grimshaw, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Herbert Thomas Walker, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, 94th Russel's Infantry, Henry Jocelyn Kennedy Wallis, 20th Deccan Horse, Cunliffe Hebbert Marsh D.S.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, Robert Gerald Alexander, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Bernard Evan Morgon, 93rd Burma Infantry, John Cunliffe Gretton, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Bernard Henry Howard, 47th Sikhs, James Cosmo Russell, 9th Hodson's Horse, Walter Robertson Coningham, 33rd Punjabis, Alan Richard Leopold Mason, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Second-Lieutenants, to be Lieutnants 24th April 1907. John Marcus William O'Roke, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), 24th April, John Osborne Beattie, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th May to be a Lieutenant. Sub-Lieutenant E. H. Daughish.

Assistant Engineer K. C. C. Sayer, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 8th May.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. Coates, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate, with effect from the 11th May as Deputy Manager of that Railway in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the absence of Mr. E. A. S. Bell on privilege leave.

Mr. T. W. E. S. Wrench, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 9th June and until further orders.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary G. F. Silvester, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, State Railways, with effect from the 1st April.

THE following letter appears in the "Westminster Gazette":—Sir,—I suggest that the action taken of appointing two Indian gentlemen as members of the Council of India be followed up by appointing a proportion of Indian gentlemen selected from the local Indian Civil Service for periods of years to various Departments of the India Office in London. This would allow gentlemen natives of India to see English methods of work and study English ways. We have neither Ambassaders nor Consuls to represent India in England—these gentlemen would in a measure supply their place. Every colony has its own local representative in England. So far as I know, no single native Indian gentleman holds any official position in England.—Yours, &c., George J. H. Evatt, Junior U. S. Club, London, April 30.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

THE course of events has not run so smoothly in the Commonwealth of Australia as the advocates of federation anticipated, and the Colonial Premiers, when the last mail left, were in solemn conclave endeavouring to devise means of more harmonious working. Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, during a discussion on the subject of the financial relations of the Commonwealth and the States accentuated the principle which has not yet been fully appreciated, that the Commonwealth and the States were not and could not be separate entities, but that they are distinct agencies for the same people. Whatever antagonism exists or arises must be between the Federal and State Governments or between the Federal Parliament and the State Parliaments. There was no need to remind the Conference—though he did so—that Federation and not unification was the system under which they were living. The clear meaning of the Constitution was that the questions relating to loans and to the subsidy to the States from Customs duties should be dealt with together; financial federation was intended to be real. After something like a week's discussion it was resolved that "as the development of the resources of the States fall on the State Parliaments, no financial scheme can be assented to by the State which does not provide for them receiving a fixed sum and a proportionate part of all increases in revenue from Customs and Excise. (2) That for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to initiate a generous scheme of old-age pensions, the State Governments will be agreeable to accept a smaller proportion of the Customs and Excise revenue than three-fourths, and thus supplement, if necessary, the amount that can be provided under the Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Bill. (3) That as no constitutional restriction has been placed on the States' borrowing powers, the States should be the sole judges as to raising loans within or without Australia for development purposes without interference by a Council of Finance or any external authority. (3a) That while agreeing that the gradual assumption by the Commonwealth of State debts may eventually lead to economies, the Conference thinks that a settlement of the details should stand over until the distribution of the net Customs and Excise duties has been determined. (4) That the per capita contribution of each State to Customs and Excise revenue should be considered and allowed for in the distribution of the amount returnable by the Commonwealth to the States. (5) That this Conference objects to the Federal Treasurer's proposal to take over the State Sinking Funds without compensation. (6) That if the Commonwealth takes over the State debts, the States' indebtedness should be reduced by a sum equal to the value of transferred properties, unless a settlement for such properties be previously made, that the States should be credited for lighthouses taken over by the Commonwealth. (7) The States urge an early settlement of this long-standing question."

The Federal Treasurer claims that his scheme is based on the most liberal terms, and he doubts whether the Premiers had analysed the proposals sufficiently to understand them. He submitted his scheme to the most searching investigation by the Treasury officials, and he could honestly say that he had gone as far in the interests of the States as the future prosperity would allow him to do. Sir William Lyne is having an analysis of the scheme made by the Treasury officials in order to fortify himself with facts and figures so as o elucidate the question in such a manner that the Premiers can thoroughly grasp the proposals, and doubtless by this time he has succeeded in persuading them that his scheme is sound and indeed the only practicable one which has yet been put forward. It is felt imperative that a Council of Finance shall be formed. It has been said occasionally that there would be practically no difference in the price of a large Commonwealth stock and a comparatively small State stock, but the evidence is overwhelming in favor of the advantages to be secured by an issue backed by the whole Commonwealth. The question of future borrowing is a troublesome one, and the States fear the Commonwealth will encroach on their legitimate functions and dictate to them how much they should borrow, and perhaps even criticise their loan expenditure. It is felt necessary to allay their fears in this respect, so the Treasurer has adopted an idea, foreshadowed in 1902, and developed completely by Mr. Harper. This is that a body should be established which will have the management of the public debt, including the raising and redemption of loans, the payment of interest, and the control of sinking fund. This body will be the Council of Finance, something similar in character to the British Public Debt Commission. The creation of such a board would inspire confidence in the public in Australia and abroad, and remove much of the objection which has been raised to the Commonwealth assuming control of future borrowings. An important function would be the control of the Commonwealth sinking fund. One of the first objects of the Council would be to use favorable opportunities for buying up particular State stock in connection with which such particular payments are due, and it would also be entrusted with the raising of loans.

There are other questions, besides those of finance, under the consideration of the Premiers, notably the immigration policy and the channel of communication with Great Britain. As regards the former, it is generally felt that the Federal Government should co-operate with the States in promoting and otherwise assisting in immigration to Australia by generally advertising the advantages that Australia offers, though all matters relating to the selecting of individual immigrants should be left in the hands of the several States. As to the channel of communication, individual States having hitherto had the privilege of communicating direct with the Colonial Office desire to retain that privilege instead of addressing the Secretary of State through the Commonwealth. The desirability of constituting a Federal Department of Agriculture is also under consideration, the necessity for uniform legislation for the standardisation of Australian manufactured food products, the Transcontinental railway, prohibition of importation of live-stock from infected countries, differential railway rates, colonial wine and brandy adulteration, enforcement of decisions of the Conference, and construction of additional lighthouses, and a number of other questions on which the States and the Commonwealth have unfortunately now and then been unable to regard in the same light. Much criticism is, of course, indulged in as to the manner in which the Conference is conducting its business, but there can be little doubt that the solution of the many troublesome problems which have cropped up since the Commonwealth was founded will lead to the more harmonious and economical working of the machinery by Government.

A ROMANTIC LEGEND OF SHIVAJI. A BOOK recently published in the vernacular has revived a romantic story of the great Maratha hero Shivaji, which connects him with Aurangzeb in a novel way and which is worth knowing. Shivaji and Aurangzeb are closely connected already in Indian history as rivals for supremacy in the Deccan. But in this story they appear in strange relationship. The great Maratha chief burning with zeal for his Hindu religion figures in it as the son-in-law of Aurangzeb the devoted follower of Islam and bigoted oppressor of Hindus, having married the daughter of the great Moslem Emperor of India. This romantic story is very widespread among Marathas themselves from the days of Shivaji to our own, though it is not vouched for by any historian, either Hindu or Persian, and is not authentically recorded in any book of historical authority. When just a century ago Sir James Mackintosh, Recorder of Bombay, visited Bijapur he heard this story of Shivaji and Aurangzeb's daughter and of their love affair and marriage; and he saw little that was improbable in it. This opinion, of one who was a profound philosopher and an able judge given to careful sifting of evidence, is weighty, especially as Mackintosh was even then writing what is one of the best and most critical works on English history. Later an able writer who has done much to popularise Indian history in his generation, Hobart Caunter, took this story which is romantic enough, and added details of his own to make it still more interesting, and has familiarised English readers with it which he has made one of the chapters of his "Romance of Indian History." It is also frequently to be found in Gujarati and Marathi popular literature. In the book recently published, to which we have alluded, by a schoolmaster at Bhavnagar, an attempt is made to treat this subject poetically, and we may say that the theme easily lends itself to such treatment in poetry.

In Manucci's contemporary memoirs of Aurangzeb's reign, just published for the first time by Mr. W. Irvine, we find that it was the custom for the Moghul Emperors to keep their daughters unmarried lest their husbands might get too powerful as sons-in-law of the reigning monarch and might give trouble by engaging in political intrigue. And Manucci also says that Akbar was the first Moghul to leave such an inhuman and unnatural order to his successors. As a natural consequence princesses of the Imperial Court engaged in numerous intrigues and some of them led scandalous lives. One of them, Roshen Ara Begum, the daughter of Shah Jehan, created so much scandal in this way by her manner of living, that her brother, the Emperor Aurangzeb, had to make away with her by poison, in spite of his great love for his sister who had helped him much to mount the throne of his father. Some connect this Roshen Ara with Shivaji in an intrigue. But this is not likely, as she was older than the Maratha chief. Caunter mentions Roshen Ara, but calls her daughter of Aurangzeb. But the latter had no daughter of that name. His eldest daughter's name was Zeb-un Nisa, and it is this Begum whom the story mentions as having fallen in love with Shivaji and having married her. When Aurangzeb's camp was in the Deccan, Zeb-un Nisa was once travelling in a palanquin which was surprised by Shivaji's troops, and she was carried captive to one of his boats where the Maratha chief wooed her after a time and married her with her full consent, thus forming a connection with the proud Emperor which he thought would be of great value in his career. But the effect was the reverse. Aurangzeb sent a formidable army which defeated Shivaji and brought back the Emperor's daughter to Delhi where she gave birth to a son who was brought up in entire ignorance of his origin. When Shivaji afterwards visited Delhi and was made prisoner by Aurangzeb, it is said that Zeb-un Nisa once more opened communication with her former paramour and helped him to escape, and that she followed him to his capital and lived with him till he died, and followed him to the grave soon after. Shivaji's son Sambhaji is by some believed to be the issue of this marriage; and the utter want of sympathy for the Hindus which that son and successor of the great Maratha showed may give some warrant for the belief. But the entire story, we are afraid, rests on slender ground, and we do not find any probability in it though Mackintosh found some.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the pay of the appointment of the Advocate-General, Bengal, to Rs. 4,000 monthly, on the understanding that the holder of the appointment undertakes to advise the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government upon legal matters direct, as he already does in the case of the Bengal Government.

A PRESS NOTE draws attention to the fact that during last winter vigorous efforts were made in the Satara District, which has suffered greatly from plague, with the view of inducing the people to get themselves inoculated, to co-operate in the destruction of rats and to evacuate infected villages. The operations were placed in charge of Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S. Owing to opposition on the part of the people themselves the results achieved were not striking in point of the numbers inoculated, but it is hoped that in future there will be greater willingness to secure protection, should further outbreaks render anti-plague operations on a large scale desirable. During his work Mr. Campbell received loyal and willing assistance from a number of residents in the district, and in order to mark his appreciation of this service in the cause of the people, His Excellency the Governor has invited the gentlemen noted below to meet him at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Wednesday the 27th instant when he will present certificates and *pagris*:—Bhau Narayan Khandagale, Police Patel of Kasegaon, Bhau Babaji Babar of Kikli, Mr. Waku Kalu Babar of Vatare, Mr. Vinayak Babaji, Kulkarni of Kasegaon, the Police Patel of Belavda, the Police Patel of Kikli, and the Police Patel of Kudal.

A SCHOOL rifle club movement has been commenced in the Isle of Wight, and girls are not debarred from membership. In fact, in one or two schools girls are quite as interested in their shooting as the boys. At Ryde they are most enthusiastic.

HAD it no other interest, says the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. Asquith's Budget speech would be memorable for its proofs of the magnificent productiveness of Free Trade finance. Remember what the two Protectionist model countries, the two stock Edens, the patterns for a British El Dorado, are now doing. The United States are ruefully considering a year's deficit of £11,000,000. Germany has for some years had an annual deficit of some £13,000,000, and the prospective increase of her National Debt during the next five years is estimated—by a sanguine Government—at £50,000,000. These are kindly fruits of Protection. England meanwhile is paying off her National Debt even faster than these envied nations increase theirs. In the financial year just ended our total debt was reduced by nearly £17,000,000. By the end of the financial year now beginning it will have been reduced by another £15,000,000. Under the arrangements which our Exchequer has been able to make, a debt which stood at £743,200,000 in March 1906, will stand at £696,500,000 at this time next year. While Protectionist Germany hopes, with improved luck, to incur only £50,000,000 more of debt in five years, Free Trade England pays off nearly £50,000,000 of debt within three years. While Germany increases her annual tribute to her creditors by about half a million in the year, England diminishes hers by nearly the same sum. This is what is called by Protectionist orators the bankruptcy of Free Trade. The German and American arrangement is called scientific finance.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE MURRAY RIVER.

Federal and State Finances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 11.

The River Murray question is still insistent and the Government of South Australia is urged to do all in their power to keep the subject prominently before the neighbour States which are interested in the stream. The agreement which was negotiated some time ago has been embodied in a Bill, which although not altogether satisfactory to everyone desirous of safeguarding the navigability of the stream, is acknowledged by most people to be a fair compromise. The representatives of the three Governments who signed the agreement undertook to push the ratifying measure through the respective State Parliaments last year, but political unrest and convulsion in New South Wales was urged as a reason for neglecting to redeem this promise. In Victoria the second reading of the Bill was carried by the Assembly, but after having been taken into committee it was dropped owing to the failure of the senior State to make any movement. South Australia also, after a searching and luminous debate carried the Murray Waters Bill into committee, and then, seeing the futility of proceeding with the matter while New South Wales remained stationary, the Premier considered it wise to imitate the course adopted in Victoria. However, a general understanding was arrived at by all three States that the measure should be pushed on and finalised in all three Parliaments this year. In the meanwhile the Victorian and South Australian legislators have each been given opportunity of personally inspecting the river. The trip made by our own members was over 1,100 miles in extent, for the distance between Echuca and the Murray mouth is 1,066 miles, and little exersions were also made up the Wakool, the Murrumbidgee, and the Darling Rivers. Mr. Wade, the Premier of New South Wales, is not inclined as a rule to be warmly fraternal either in his utterances or his actions, but he has solemnly bound himself to bring the Murray Waters Agreement Bill before the New South Wales Parliament this session. Unfortunately he was not able to accept the invitation of this State to make a trip from New South Wales down the waters of the Lower Murray, or the politicians of the senior State would be as well able as are their colleagues in Victoria and South Australia to appreciate the promise and the needs of the position in its relation both to irrigation and navigation. So far New South Wales has done very little indeed in the former direction, while she has never shown much desire to encourage the steamboat industry on the Murray, being far more interested in attracting freight to her railways, which tap the rivers at many points. The period when the different Australian Parliaments will meet again is approaching, and friends of the Murray agreement should be alert with the object of guarding against further postponement of the settlement of the important subject by the three signatories of the document. With a proper system of locks all the requirements of irrigation and navigation will be conserved, but it appears possible that if a happy-go-lucky policy is perpetuated the upper reaches of the river will be drained, and South Australia will be left with a very meagre stream between the border and Blanchetown. A river without water is not of very great value to anyone.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES.

The Federal Government has modified its financial scheme in an earnest effort to bring the State Premiers into agreement. As the Federal proposals now stand, it is questionable whether the Federal Parliament or the public would be prepared to make greater concessions to "State rights," however insistent. The touchstone of the whole position is considered to be the proposal in regard to future borrowing powers. Most of the schemes prepared hitherto provide that the rights of the States to float loans outside the Commonwealth should be subject to limitation and restriction by the Commonwealth Government, in order that there may not be seven different authorities competing for loans in the London market, each to the other's disadvantage. The Federal Government does not go as far as this. It will propose to the caucus of Premiers when it meets to-morrow that all future borrowing should be subject to regulation by an independent, non-political body of expert financiers, on which the States as well as the Commonwealth will have representation. Further than this the Commonwealth Government feels that it cannot go; for it holds that if each State is to be allowed to invade the money market as it pleases, the consolidation of the State debts, the creation of a Commonwealth stock and economy in finance will be out of the question. The Commonwealth Government is determined to prevent the clashing of loans and suicidal competition. Each of the States will still have unrestricted freedom to float local loans. When this matter of future borrowing is settled, the remaining proposals will be comparatively easy of settlement. The Federal Government proposes to take over all loans floated since, as well as before, federation, and it will be prepared to make arrangements which according to the Commonwealth Treasurer, will involve no loss to the States in the matter of revenue. Those who have observed the temper of the Premiers caucus, however, are not hopeful of the success of any Federal proposal. There is a strong opinion that at least some of the Premiers have come to Melbourne determined to disagree with whatever may be put before them and to prevent the fulfilment of the promises of federation, with a view to casting odium upon the Federal Government. They desire, it is further declared, to expand the costly State Governments at the expense of the Commonwealth, and are averse to making any concession that may increase the Commonwealth's influence. As the Premier of Queensland leaves Melbourne to-morrow, it is expected that the Conference will adjourn for months, to allow of time for the consideration of the Federal scheme, so that the main result of the Premiers' meeting will be a decision to delay the settlement of an urgent problem.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

The statements of Mr. B. H. Morgan, the representative of the British Manufacturers' Association, regarding the disastrous effects which result from the rebates granted by the Shipping Combine which, it is alleged, controls transportation to Australia, have received confirmation in connection with the efforts which have been made in the northern part of Tasmania to secure a direct trade connection between Launceston and other parts of the world. The following extract from a letter which was sent by a London business firm to a representative in Launceston has been made public:—"We are assured that there is no intention whatever of proceeding with the direct trade matter, and in order that we might not have this statement alone to go upon we interviewed another firm of brokers, and they fully confirm the statement and add that the Shipping Ring have no intention at present at least of instituting or allowing to be instituted any direct service of steamers for Launceston." The Melbourne Chamber of Manufactures has forwarded to the Imperial Royal Commission on Shipping Rings a report, in which it is stated in answer to questions by the latter body that the British-Australian shipping trade was practically in the hands of the London Shipping Conference. Shippers had practically no free choice of sea carriage unless they Chartered ships and thereby lost their rebates. The Chamber was of opinion that considerable injury had been done to British trade with the Australian States by reason of the higher freights demanded by the Shipping Conference as compared with the freights obtainable from New York, and that was largely accountable for the increase in the importation of American goods. Reference is also made in the report to the existence of a rebate agreement between Australian shippers and the steamship companies trading with the East.

THE WHEAT COMMISSION.

The Wheat Commission was engaged on Monday in the examination of Mr. C. F. McCann, the Government wheat manager at the Produce Depot, on matters pertaining to the export of wheat from South Australia. Mr. McCann stated that during the past two seasons and the present year he and his officers had certified that shipments aggregating 2,039,682 bushels had been up to and over the standard and of good quality. He said the practice of the department was to pass all good quality wheat over the standard, and nothing under. Some of the shipments passed by the department had reached nearly as high an average as 64 lb., and none had been below 63 1/2 lb., although the standard was only 63 lb. Therefore the purchaser had an advantage of half a pound per bushel on good milling wheats. Mr. McCann did not think the grading of wheat and the establishment of two standards were altogether practicable although he admitted that grading would be an encouragement to farmers to grow the best wheat. Under the present system of marketing, the farmer, who produced wheat of an average weight of 64 or 65 lb., had to take the same price as his neighbour who was not so careful, and only secured the standard average of 63 lb. The Commission realised that something should be done to remedy this defect, and the witness was also examined as to the possibility of fixing separate standards for the different districts, and of two standards for the whole of the State. Mr. McCann said the great aim in the trade was to have uniformity. He favoured the fixing of the standard earlier than had been done in the past and thought it could be done by sending independent men to the various districts to collect samples for the purpose about the end of December in each year, so that the standard could be fixed for the new year.

THE SHEEP TAX.

There is considerable speculation in State political circles as to the form of land taxation to be substituted by the Government for what the Premier describes as the present "sheep tax." It is practically certain that the Government will propose a graduated land tax with a high exemption but no details have been settled. The Premier stated yesterday that the Cabinet had no particular scheme as yet, and would not prepare one until the result of the negotiations between the States and the Commonwealth with regard to future financial relations was known. "Up to the present," said Mr. Bent, "nothing has been agreed upon, and I cannot tell myself yet what the new system will be. There will be a scheme, no doubt, but it will not be prepared till we see what arrangements we come to with the Commonwealth." Mr. Swinburne, who has repeatedly stated that his proposal for the compulsory sale of large estates has been misunderstood, assists in promoting the misunderstanding by refusing to give any elucidation of it. He stated yesterday that the document he had submitted to the Cabinet was of a general character, and was intended as a basis for Cabinet consideration, but was not a definite detailed scheme. He added that in the article it had published yesterday upon land settlement and taxation our contemporary was merely guessing, and was guessing on wrong lines.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

SABBATH BREAKING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely it is high time that this Sunday working on board ships was stopped. Could any one passing through the Prince's Dock think he was in a British port? The clanging of hammers, the noise of the cranes, he would never surmise for one moment that he was in a British port. In the Australian colonies a ship is not allowed to go alongside the quay till after 12 o'clock Sunday night; then why this difference? I should like some of those gentlemen that are answerable for this disgraceful scene to be on board ship after doing six days' work in the sun, to put up with this awful noise on the Sabbath day. Why start missions for seamen and preach the Gospel to the natives when this is undoing all the good that might be done? Where are the clergy that they have not preached against this awful scene? I am afraid that if I searched out this question, that those that are at the head and answerable for it and making men break the Royal Command "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," that I should find that it is the greed of filthy lucre.—Yours, &c.,

BRITISH SEAMAN.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to make an appeal to the public through the medium of your paper. A disastrous fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the Government peons' health camp on the Kennedy Sea Face, resulting in the total destruction of 56 huts and the complete loss of everything the occupants possessed.

These people who are all Government peons drawing a salary of from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per month, have nothing left in the world except the clothes they stood in; and their families, which include many children, are entirely homeless and without even such necessaries as cooking utensils, &c. Will any generously disposed person assist in affording relief to these people?

All donations, however small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged in this paper by the undersigned.

E. M. PROBS,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, May 25.

"THE Kaiser is coming! The moustache of his Majesty is no longer turned sharply upwards, but more sideways, with rounded ends. My respected patrons and patriots, if you wish to follow the new style buy a bottle of my Kaiser-moustache cream for fivepence." This, according to the "Mail," is the advertisement of a barber which appears in a Wiesbaden newspaper.

THE JAPANESE COTTON TRADE.

NEW EXPORT BOUNTY SCHEME.

Sequel to the Defeated Lottery.

CHINA TO BE EXCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Tokio wires that the Japanese Spinning Union has resolved to give a bounty of 75 sen per bale on yarns exported to countries other than China, including Hongkong.

This bounty will take the place of the lottery tickets for China against which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce protested in April.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Another Oxford Degree Conferred.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Reverend Messrs. Palmer and Watson, Bishops-Designate of Bombay and Zanzibar.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

More Time Given for Punishing Raiders.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Tsar has granted Persia the extended time limit for the punishment of the frontier tribes, on condition that all demands are fully satisfied without demur.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Arrangements for the Reception.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Empress and the Dowager Empress and M. Isvolsky will accompany the Tsar to Reval on the occasion of his meeting with King Edward.

THE HARDEN CASE.

Conviction Quashed on a Technicality.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Harden appeal was granted on a purely technical point.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES SENTENCED.

Echo to the 1905 Revolution.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The court-martial on eleven members of the Revolutionary Committee in St. Petersburg has sentenced Karl, the leader of the revolution of 1905, and three others to be hanged, four to periods of penal servitude and two to deportation. One was acquitted.

CANADIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Commission of Enquiry Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Dominion Government is appointing a commission to enquire into the condition of the textile industry. The men on strike will resume work pending the result of the commission's enquiries.

PORT OF CALCUTTA LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Port of Calcutta loan of half a million four per cent. debentures has been issued at 99½. The list closes on Wednesday.

VETERAN GOLFER KILLED.

Fatal Fall at St. Andrews.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The veteran golfer Tom Morris has been killed by falling downstairs at the New Golf Club at St. Andrews.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "China" left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 p.m. to-day.

EMPIRE DAY.

Universally Celebrated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

Church Parades of the Territorial forces were general throughout England in celebration of Empire Day yesterday and many were attended by Mayors and Municipal Officials.

Similar parades were held in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, where the school-children are celebrating the occasion to-day.

Lord Northcote yesterday reviewed three thousand troops at Sydney.

Six hundred and twelve Home and Colonial Rifle Clubs took part in the competition for the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Cup, valued at two hundred guineas.

The leaders hitherto are Bathhrst in New South Wales and the North London Club, who have tied with a score of 792. Simla are fourteenth with 765 and the Malay States sixteenth with 761.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' VISIT.

Naval Demonstration as Welcome.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Thirteen battleships, eight cruisers and a swarm of mosquito craft have arrived at Dover to welcome President Fallieres.

LATER.

All the papers publish articles welcoming President Fallieres and dwelling on the close union of the two countries.

BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

Government Majority Reduced.

LONDON, MAY 25.

As the result of the Belgian elections, the Government majority of twelve in the Chamber has been reduced to eight.

The Socialists claim that this result is a demonstration against the annexation of the Congo.

MOROCCO.

The Casablanca Brawl.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In spite of semi-official mollifying statements, great soreness is felt in Madrid regarding the recent brawl at Casablanca.

The Spanish papers demand the recall of the troops owing to the slights to which they are exposed.

THE AMERICAN AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A further telegram from Oakland states that the Morrell airship tilted, forcing the whole of the gas to one end. The pressure ripped the casing and the airship descended slowly for three hundrrd feet and then collapsed suddenly.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

Syllabus of Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The syllabus of examination for admission to the Indian Staff College to be held in November, 1909, will be as laid down in India Army Order No. 75 of 1906, with the following exceptions:—

Obligatory Military History and Strategy (the same as in November 1908).—The general principles of strategy in civilized warfare and the special principles illustrated by the following campaigns.—1815, in Belgium; 1862, in Virginia to second battle of Bull Run inclusive; 1866, in Bohemia to the battle of Koniggratz inclusive; the Russo-Japanese War, 1905, to battle of Liao Yang inclusive.

Voluntary Military History.—First paper (a)—Indian Mutiny up to Sir Colin Campbell's relief of Lucknow, 17th November 1857. In studying the campaign the officer should consider the probable result which the present system of railway would have had on its course. (b)—"Small wars, their principles and practice" (Colonel Callwell.)

Second paper grants operations in Virginia from 3rd May to end of June—1864, both influence dates inclusive. The influence on Grant's operations of the movements on James River and in Shenandoah Valley during the same period are to be considered.

FACTION FIGHT.

Sunnis Attack Shiahs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 25.

A serious fight between Sunnis and Shiahs occurred here yesterday. The Shiahs were holding a "majlis" while the Sunnis a "maulud" in the same neighbourhood. A dispute arose, quickly stone throwing from roofs of houses began, while a free fight with "lathies" took place in the street. One Shiah was killed and several on both sides injured. The Superintendent of Police with constables repaired to the scene of the disturbance and stopped the fighting with some difficulty. Several arrests were made.

"LANVAL," the new piece in blank verse to be produced at The Playhouse at matinees, is described as being by "Mr. T. E. Ellis," "T. E. Ellis," the "Express" says, is Lord Howard de Walden, already well known as an owner of race horses, a fencer, yachtsman, and motorist. He is said to have been seen reading poetry on the racecourse. The new playwright is twenty-eight. He is probably the wealthiest man who has written for the stage, for his income is nearly £250,000 a year.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT LAKARAI.

Successful March through the Pipal Valley.

OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following Press Communique is published:—

On the 23rd, General Willcocks continued his march down the Pipal valley destroying "en route" the hamlet of Insarai, the cold weather residence of the Gud Mulla, one of the organisers of the recent disturbances.

Yesterday, continuing his march, General Willcocks found on the opposite Kargha, at the bend of the Ambahar river, a force of some 2,000 Utman Khels, in a strongly sangared position. A few rounds of shell from the mountain guns sufficed, however, to disperse this gathering.

General Barrett from Nahakki, yesterday, reconnoitred to within a short distance of Mulla Killi, on the Daniah Kol; but met with no opposition.

Major MacLachlan, Seaforth Highlanders, was accidentally shot dead in the 2nd Brigade camp yesterday.

All is quiet on the line of communications, and the health of the troops is good.

Lieutenant Ivans, who was dangerously wounded in the Bahai Dag operations, is now practically convalescent, and passed through Shabkadr, "en route" for Peshawar yesterday.

A movement of religious enthusiasts, from Naidan towards Bajaur, with a view to stirring up opposition to General Willcocks, has been snuffed out, by the prompt and energetic measures of the Khan of Dir.

All is reported quiet in the Khyber Agency, and there is no fresh news from other parts of the frontier.

DARING ROBBERY IN RANGOON.

Several Persons Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 25.

Late last night a most daring robbery was committed by two Burmans, armed with pistols and dahs.

They entered a Burmese cigar seller's house in Lammadwa, and demanded the keys, after one of them had closed the doors. On these being refused, they assaulted the inmates, who, through fear, handed over the keys; by means of which the robbers got possession of a quantity of jewellery and cash.

In the meantime, an alarm was raised and the house was surrounded by the police and citizens of the quarter, into whom the robbers fired recklessly, wounding several people with their weapons.

They literally fought their way through the crowd, and one policeman, Hassan Khan, was shot in the abdomen while trying to grapple with one of the robbers, who got clean away. His confederate was captured and was identified, at an identification parade held immediately at the guard-room by the Commissioner of Police, who turned out at once, with the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Hopkins, and the European inspectors, whose efforts to arrest the absconding robber proved abortive.

In all seven persons were either shot or cut with dahs, and are in the General Hospital, where the dying deposition of the wounded policeman was taken yesterday.

The affair has caused the greatest sensation in the town, and rewards are offered for the arrest of the absconding robber, a full description of whom has been circulated throughout the province, and whose arrest is shortly expected.

LATER.

The policeman who was shot in the abdomen, on Saturday night, by armed robbers, has died of his wounds in Hospital.

SIR T. GORDON WALKER.

Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Sir Louis Dane took over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab at Barnes Court here, to-day, from Sir T. Gordon Walker. The latter left afterwards, with Lady Walker by carriage, for Kalka "en route" for Home, on retirement.

A number of friends gathered to see off the departing Lieutenant-Governor, who has made himself very popular during the short time he has officiated.

LANDSLIP AT DARJEELING.

Passengers Transhipped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 25.

A landslip occurred between Sonada Station and Sonada Brewery on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway on Saturday, carrying away an iron girder bridge and the cart road and buckling the railway bridge on the outer edge of the road. One hundred tons of rock with very little earth forming a corner of the hill suddenly broke away and fell, descending with a roar. The Up and the Down mail were detained and passengers had to detrain.

MR. S. FINNEY has accepted the seat offered to him on the Railway Board and arrives at Bombay on the 3rd July next from Home.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS.

The Mozufferpore Outrage.

BOMBS IN A PASSENGER TRAIN.

SUPPOSED HOAX IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Mr. Berthoud, the Magistrate who made the preliminary inquiry into the Mozufferpore outrage case, passed orders, this morning, committing Khudiram Bose and Kisory Mohan Banerjee for trial at the Sessions, which are to be held some time in June, by Mr. Carnduff, specially appointed for the purpose.

Khudiram, who is committed for murder and abetting Dhinesh Chandra Roy, said he had no witnesses to call, and Kishory, who is committed for concealing information in connection with the murder, said he would call witnesses whose names he would give at the Sessions. The latter's pleader, who came into Court, after the commitment was made, asked for bail, but was referred to the Sessions Judge.

Yesterday morning two bombs were discovered in a third class compartment, in the Puri passenger train, on the arrival of the train at Howrah.

The bombs, which appeared to be nothing but harmless pieces of bamboo, were, in reality, deadly machines. The pieces of bamboo were each about 18 inches long, and were stuffed full of explosives, and both ends were blocked with what looked like tin, coated with mud, and in the bamboo casing three holes, probably for fuses, had been bored; these were also stopped up.

Besides the bombs, the Government Railway police also found five tin cases, and though the two bombs found were not in the cases, the latter have been made to accommodate the bombs.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated May 25, states that an application having been made to Mr. Kingsford, District Judge, for the release of Kisory Mohan Banerjee on bail, his Honor granted it.

Kissory Mohan Bannerjee has been granted bail on his personal security of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000. Two Bengali pleaders offered themselves as sureties.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the "Empire" wires to-day that both the men who stand charged with trespassing in the ground of "Shrubbery" have obtained bail and the case has been remanded till the 28th inst.

One is Akhoy Kumar Rai, reputed to be a sweetmeat vendor of Rangpur, and the other is a Pariah in the service of a railway overseer at Sonada.

Akhoy Kumar Rai states he had a desire to see Darjeeling for a long time and arrived with several relatives from Rangpur at the beginning of last week. He met the Pariah and the latter offered to be his guide. Among the places the Pariah said he ought to see was the "Shrubbery". They accordingly went there.

Akhoy Kumar Rai says that the Pariah told the armed guard at the gate that they were going to have a look round the "Shrubbery" and they passed in without anything further occurring. While they were walking about they were arrested and taken to the Cutchery and then locked up.

This statement is said to be disputed by the prosecution.

BOMB HOAX IN BOMBAY.

Probably no kind of practical joke is so popular, as that which ensures a severe fright to the victim; and hence a bomb scare is sure to be started in any country where an assassination takes place. "Bomb scares" and sham explosives made of old salmon tins posted sealed to Cabinet Ministers are the commonest jokes perpetrated in Spain, Portugal, and other countries; and since the Mozufferpore affair the bomb joke has been commen in Bengal. It has now extended to Bombay, with the result that the Bombay police were hoaxed on Sunday. The hoaxers caused the police to believe a church was to be blown up on Sunday; and the joke was successful.

The military were in consequence duly informed and as it was suspected that probably the Afghan Memorial Church would be selected for the first "attempt," a patrol was ordered out, and guards were placed at the four entrances of the church. These precautions were repeated at all three services. At St. Thomas' Cathedral, a similar warning having been given, the police kept a careful watch on Sunday. Nothing happened, however. The most reasonable conclusion is that the warning was a joke.

JAMALPUR-MYMENSINGH RIOTS.

District Magistrate Sued for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The case commenced before Mr. Justice Fletcher at the High Court to-day in which B. K. Choudhury sued Mr. L. O. Clarke, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, to recover Rs. 10,500 as damages for trespass and damage caused to property on the 28th April, 1907, on which date defendant is alleged to have trespassed into plaintiff's cutchery, with a large number of police constables armed with guns and damaged his properties. This is the case known as the Jamalpur-Mymensingh Riot Case.

Benjamin Hoomamim and another witness were examined to-day. The case is proceeding.

Two women and a man have been arrested at Chicago suspected, the "Chronicle" says, of being members of a society called "The Order of the Black Veil." It is stated that the society is practically a suicide club and that lots were chosen from time to time for a member to commit suicide. To the member thus chosen a black veil, black gloves, and black stockings were sent, and the member was expected to take his or her life within a week after receiving them. There have been six known victims, but the police have been unable till the present to trace existing members of the club.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE TURF.

BREEDERS of thoroughbreds ought to take heart and feel encouraged from the figures in connection with the sale of the horses which belonged to the late Duke of Devonshire. In all 22 lots were submitted, the total realised being 20,320 guineas, or an average of nearly 920 guineas, for each. The biggest bid was 3,700 guineas, which Mr. J. Buchanan paid for Acclaim, the 4-year-old son of Amphion-Claque, while Fugleman fetched 3,400 guineas. Sam Darling, the trainer of the son of Persimmon and Claque, was the buyer and he ought to well know the animal's ability.

THE news of the death of Mr. Graham Cloete, Secretary of the South African Turf Club, was heard with regret by many sportsmen at home. He spent some years of his youth in London and took particular interest in cricket. The deceased did much for racing in Cape Colony and was deservedly popular. He was always willing to assist a stranger, and on the writer's first visit to Kennilworth he well recollects the pains Mr. Cloete took to make matters smooth for him.

THE FIRST CLASSIC.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Two Thousand Guineas was run on Wednesday, and, as many of my readers may have already learnt by cable, was won by the American colt Norman III. The success of Mr. A. Belmont's candidate came as a great surprise and the Newmarket touts cannot understand it. Many people consider the exceptional heavy going had a lot to do with the result. One thing that seems pretty certain is that Perrier has been over-rated, as the King's horse was well beaten a long way from home. Sir Archibald and White Eagle, second and third, were neither quite wound up and Mercutio made a splendid show for such a small animal on heavy going. The time for the "mile" was 1 min. 44 3-5 secs., just a second slower than Perrier occupied when winning a race over the same course two weeks ago. A second represents about seventeen yards and as Norman III won easily at the finish, there is no getting away from the fact that he is a far better animal than many people suppose. That his chance in the Derby is well thought of is shown by the betting since the "Guineas." Really there is no reason why Norman III should not beat the same horses again in the Derby, for the manner he finished argues well for his staying the extra half mile on the Epsom course.

If the American colt is to be beaten in the Derby, it is probable it will be by Royal Realm or Sea Sick II. The former may turn out all that his earlier two-year-old appearance led one to hope, and a big striding horse usually scores at Epsom. The victory of Monitor in the French Two Thousand Guineas rather improves the prospects of Sea Sick II. Monitor beat Northeast a length, whereas in another event recently Conquisador beat Northeast by two lengths and the former is considered inferior to his stable companion Sea Sick II. Conquisador was fancied for the French "Guineas" but a bad start and a bumping quite spoilt his chance. The winner's time was 1min. 44 3-5secs. and it should be remembered this is around one turn, while ours is without this handicap. Of course Mr. Vanderbilt may not send Sea Sick II to Epsom and it will be time enough to think about backing him when he arrives fit and well. At the moment, however, Royal Realm interests the writer greatly and we shall no doubt see the price against him shorten considerably.

THE FILLIES.

The failure of Lesbia to gain a place in the One Thousand Guineas did not cause much suprise, because Sir Daniel Cooper's filly has not been moving well of late. The victory of Rhodora gives Mr. Croker another classic, the daughter of St. Frusquin, Rhoda B winning nicely from the improving Bracelet. Lesbia may do better later, but it looks as though the belief that she has not improved much since last year is well founded.

CRICKET.

The first century of the season was registered in the Oxford University Senior's match, M. G. Salter making 114 for W. W. Hoskin's side. Another feature of the game was the bowling of C. E. Halfeild (also playing on the South African's side) who took 8 wickets for 52 runs. More good bowling was seen in the Cambridge Senior match, H. S. Pink taking 4 wickets for 70 runs and 6 for 40, while C. Gimson secured 7 for 29. The latter also batted well in a small scoring game, his innings being 30 and 67.

A COLONIAL DOES WELL.

The Surrey vs. Northamptonshire match at Kennigton Oval, which opened the County Championship Competition, enabled Marshall from Queensland to show to advantage. He was top scorer (63) in Surrey's total of 187 for 7, (innings declared) and claimed 4 victims for 34 in the first venture of the visitors, the game ending in all too familiar draw. We had another century registered at Northampton yesterday, where Denton of Yorkshire helped himself to 110, while Hirst and Rhodes also did well. Some of the Surrey men also did well against Hampshire at the Oval, Hayward making 45 and Davies 54 (not out). The Notts and M. C. C. match at Lords was responsible for some great bowling on the opening day, as Hearne took 5 for 32 and Tarrant 5 for 26, the champions being all out for 65. The club did worse still and could only manage 53, Hallam claiming 6 victims for 18 runs and Wass 4 for 25. Another fine feat was accomplished by H. C. Smith of Surrey, who performed the "hat trick" against Hants and took 6 wickets for 35 runs.

ATHLETICS.

Last Saturday's Athletics were particularly interesting on account of the performances of men who may be expected to figure at the Olympic Games. In J. P. George, H. J. Pankhurst and J. W. Morton, who finished as written in the 100 yards scratch race at the Notts Forest F. C. Sports, we have three sprinters of class. George has already shown equal to 10 1-5 secs. for the century this season, and he appears likely to still further improve. He had not much to spare over Pankhurst in the race under notice and the Salford Harrier is a likely man to come on a bit. The running of Morton is entirely satisfactory, for he has only just commenced training and yet he showed a sound 10 1-2 secs. on a heavy grass course. The champion is a big powerful runner who takes a lot of getting fit, but should we be favoured with fine and warm weather during the next two months, he is quite likely to again do "evens." The writer expects to see Morton run much better this season than last year. A representative of a Northern football paper, though styled an Athletic paper, recently expressed the opinion that the fact of Morton having recently entered into the bonds of matrimony was likely to mar his speed, and added that he could quote scores of cases "wherein pace fell off after the contract of matrimony." This is somewhat misleading. Undoubtedly athletes do, as a rule, cease to follow athletics so closely after taking on the responsibility of a wife. On the other hand, those who still train faithfully and are not past the best age, frequently run better. Just to cite an instance or two, G. Butler field ran one of the best "miles" of his life, though only half fit, in last year's championship, in spite of having been married only six weeks or so. Then J. G. Beale, who ran such a good second in the recent Marathon trial, is a married man with a decent sized family. Though not quite sure (writing from memory) your correspondent also has an idea that W. Cummings was a married man when he forced W. G. George to do 4 mins. 12 3-4 secs. for a mile in their great match, the Scot's trial having been 4 minutes and 14 secs. as against his (then) own world's record of 4 mins. 16 1-5 secs. As a matter of fact, a married athlete ought to do better than a single one, for the reason that he leads (or should) a far steadier life than when unattached. This, of course, is subject to the athlete still following athletics closely and being under 30 years of age. To hark back a moment, two other examples of married athletes who do well are J. E. Deakin's "runner up" in the last one, four and ten miles flat championships, and "Ted" Walterson of Liverpool, who even now would probably hold his own with any man his own age.

STEEPLECHASING.

What a pity it is that more clubs do not follow the good example of the Notts forest F. C. and promote more steeplechases. It is one of the most interesting forms of athletics when done properly, though it is true few of the present day athletes understand the art. On the occasion of the recent International cross country race in Paris "Billy" Snook, the old Shrewsbury runner, who is now located in France, remarked that none of the Englishmen appeared to know how to jump a hurdle properly. None better than Snook understood the value of this, and he probably represents the highest class among the athletes who have won the English steeplechase championship. This idea is based on the fact that Snook was about equal to 4 mins. 20 secs. for the mile and 9 mins. 28 secs. for two miles and was a finished hurdler.

E. W. Parry and A. B. George both got inside 4 mins. 35 secs. for the "mile" (while the latter's best two miles was 9 mins. 35 secs.) and they also understood how to "hurdle," though Parry's style was quite unorthodox and resembled a hop. None of the other past champions were as fast on the flat for two miles as the three named, though G. W. Orton must have been very close and the Canadian was a beautiful jumper and better at the water than either Parry or George. Possibly W. G. George, with his greater speed, was better than Snook at a two miles steeplechase, but the comparisons made are respecting winners of the English championship alone, though A. B. George and G. W. Orton also won American honours, the former getting the event introduced as a championship event in the States.

To get back to the steeplchases at Nottingham, the victory of A. Russell of Walsall in the 1,000 yards is highly satisfactory, and when he gets fit he will be of great service for the Olympic Games steeplchase. J. G. English, holder of the championship, only just failed to concede him 5 yards, and with H. Sewell of Derby 10 yards within a yard of the winner it looks as though there is not much between any of them. Russell, however, is a much better hurdler than English and in a two miles race the latter's style of jumping would tire him far more than Russell's graceful method.

A CHAMPION WINS.

The feature of the London A.C. sports was the quarter mile challenge cup race, in which E.H. Montague, present champion, ran a well judged race and beat E. L. Ryle, inter-Varsity quarter mile winner, by 1½ yards in 51¼ secs. J.B. Densham and K. Hellstrom (holder) were well up and it is pleasing to see Densham early in form. He is the holder of the 440 yards British hurdle record and intends going specially for the 400 metres hurdles at the Olympic Games and in which he ought to do well. Ryle is not so fit now as when he won the inter-Varsity quarter, but at present the only runners we have capable of beating 50 secs. are Lieut. Halswell and J.P. George, the former being equal to 48 secs. under the most favourable of conditions.

CYCLING.

One of the finest struggles ever witnessed was seen in the 100 kilometres paced race at the Parc des Princes track, Paris, last Sunday. Darragon, Parent and Contanet did duty for France, while A. E. Mills represented England. The Putney midget made a bold start and led for six kilometres, but as his pacer's machine then went wrong, his prospects were extinguished. Darragon and Parent were never far apart, the former only passing the winning post with a lead of a few yards. The time was 67 mins. 9 secs., which is indeed fast for 62 miles 246 yards. Parent has rapidly come to the front and may yet wrest the honours from Darragon, the present world's champion. Mills is improving and made a favourable impression last Sunday.

As to the future, R. Shirley of London has wisely placed himself under the management of a big French firm, and with proper arrangements he is likely to put up some big performances in the French road races. Another matter of interest is the announcement that "Major" Taylor has decided to race in France again this season. He came out of his retirement last year and before the end of his visit to Paris, had beaten all the cracks. Since then he has defeated the best in the States and will commence his engagement in France in far better condition than last year.

BOXING.

The meeting of Lewis and Stanton (both of America) at Paris last Saturday produced the best contest ever seen in that city. When Lewis beat J. Goldswain in America we did not attach much importance to it, but subsequent events have shown how good Lewis is. Stanton's win over Tiger Smith induced many to think he would defeat Lewis, but the latter appeared to be the better from the start and won decisively with a knock out in the fifth round. The winner is married, as also is T. Burns the champion, who refereed—further examples of married men who do well at sports.

IN GENERAL.

Providing the performance be authentic, Miss Beaurepaire's 100 yards swim in 70 secs. constitutes a world's record for ladies. The is a sister to F. Beaurepaire, the young Victorian swimmer who has so suddenly jumped into prominence.

Coord Dereli, of Turkey, could not induce Hackenschmidt, Zbysco or Padoubuy to meet him, so he has returned to his own country.

Touching on wrestling, Cherpilled of Switzerland offers to undertake to throw Munro and Cameron of Scotland ten times and M. Inersay of Liverpool and Esson (Scotland) five times in an hour. The wonder is that some of our Cumberland and Westmoreland cracks do not emulate the example of these bombastic foreigners and offer to throw them 20 times in the Cumberland and Westmoreland style.

Burns has declined the offer of a £2,500 purse for a match with Johnson at the National Club.

Jay Gould is now in London and practising for the amateur tennis championship, which he will have to defend shortly.

The coming billiard match, 15,000 points up level, between Reece and Harverson will be decided on novel lines, the winner receving a shilling for each point he wins by.

THE Rev. J. D. K. Mahomed stated at a meeting of the Bury St. Edmunds Union that he knew of cases in the district where men in receipt of outdoor relief had to keep a wife and family of three or four children on the money allowed, which worked out at 11d. a head per day.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE question of picketing in POONA POLITICS. liquor-shops appears to be agitating the minds of certain classes of people in the Deccan, notwithstanding that the first burst of excitement has died down. In a comparatively thriving township not a hundred miles from the capital of the Deccan, the following instructive conversation is said to have taken place recently between the Brahman chairman of the local Municipality and a Muhammadan merchant of the town:—

The Chairman: (after a conversation interspersed with hollow compliments and subtle commonplaces) "I wish that your people and ours could become one in thought and endeavour. So much of good might thereby accrue."

The Muhammadan: "What good could accrue, Raoji? I am one of little understanding, and your people are so much more clever than mine."

The Chairman: "If your people and my people were in accord, we might put an end to the evils which afflict the people, such for example as the vice of drinking which has taken such a hold upon the poorer classes, and which moreover is so straitly forbidden by your scriptures."

The Muhammadan: (who has discerned the real trend of the conversation), "You are right, worshipful Rao-ji. But unfortunately the Book lays down that we of the Faith can never think or act with your people. We are as milk and lime-juice toward one another."

The Chairman: "To what book do you refer and what proof does it give of mutual antagonism?"

The Musulman: "The Lal-Kitab, Rao-ji? For that book lays down that you Hindus may keep the "shendi" or top-knot, but that we may not; that you must shave your chins, but we must not; that you must preserve the life of the cow, but we may slay it for food; and that you must preserve your bodies intact, but we must perform the "sunta." Wherefore I say, Rao-ji, that there can be no pact between your people and my people."

The Chairman (feeling somewhat annoyed, and not comprehending the meaning of "Lal-Kitab"): "Out upon you, fool! you and your people are lacking in intelligence and therefore cannot see that your best interests lie in joining us."

The Musalman: "Your pardon, Rao-ji. My people may be illiterate: but they do not forget that you and your people have robbed them of their lands by taking interest at 60 per cent. on your loans to them; and they cannot subscribe to the belief that secret intrigue is to be preferred to open fighting. If the struggle is fated, let it be in the open. It is better to fight alone with a clean heart than to gain the day by alliance with an unknown quantity."

The Chairman: "So be it, Miya—You are thrice a fool, and so you will remain till the end of all things."

The Musalman "You speak truly, Rao-ji.—I am a fool and the son of a fool. But you are a dog and the son of a dog,—blood-brother of the jackal and other scavengers! Salaam!"

Thus the conversation ended,—somewhat less amicably than it had begun. The local Dives felt that he had spoken too soon; the Muhammadan spat three times as he left the "wada", murmuring "Sag-zada" under his breath. So far as the latter is concerned, there will be no overt movement against the orderly progress of affairs in the township.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD. The Students' Brotherhood spent a pleasant evening last Friday in the Masonic Hall, entertaining Professor Welinker to dinner on his return from England. Mr. James Macdonald was in the chair, and among others present were: Mr H.E.E. Proctor, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Stanley Reed, Khan Bahadur Darasha Chichgar, Mr. Damodhar Gordhandas, and Mr. Tarkhud, Secretary of the Brotherhood. Nor was the fair sex wanting to lend lustre to the gathering; for two Hindu ladies, a Parsi lady and a European lady graced the board, a very pleasant pledge of the fact that the women of Bombay are commencing to contest with the sterner sex the right to study and educate themselves. Small social gatherings of this nature bulk but dimly in the life of the Presidency, but they nevertheless possess a meaning of their own. There at the table were gathered Parsis, Hindus of more than one denomination, and Europeans, all actuated by a sincere desire to be on good terms with one another and to meet and discuss quietly and reasonably any topic that might be brought forward. After the Chairman and other Englishmen present had made their speeches the guest of the evening rose to return thanks and briefly detailed his impressions of England and of English life. It was very pleasant to hear a man of his intellectual capacity and experience taking up the cudgels on behalf of England, explaining what England has done for India and what she will do in spite of malevolent attack, and commenting in no half-hearted manner upon the kindness which he had received in England at the hands of Englishmen and English-women. His remarks were exemplary of the fact that the real student of national manners, customs, and morality is perhaps better fitted than any other man to weld the links of friendship between divers races, and that as long as men in England or men in India are content with a merely superficial knowledge of one another, so long can friendship in its widest sense never subsist between them. If every Indian had studied the history of India minutely and thence acquired knowledge of India's condition before and after the advent of the English people; and if every Englishman had made himself conversant with the folklore, the customs, the ancient arts, the old world beliefs and the time-honoured morality of Hindu and Musalman and Sikh and Rajput, then assuredly each would have acquired an indefinable but withal ineradicable interest in the other, which with very little nourishment would expand into a stronger and more durable sentiment. But study of this kind is beyond the powers of the mass of the population. They stand in need of interpreters,—of men who, knowing both East and West, will devote their faculties to explaining the aims of either party to the other and to smoothing away the disagreement that is born of ignorance. It is such men as he, whom the Students' Brotherhood delighted to honour last Friday evening, that actively foster the mutual good-will and amity, inherent in the bulk of the people of the East and West.

REFORM PROPOSALS. In the "International" for the current month one Mr. S. V. Davaiswami discusses Mr. Morley's proposal for Advisory Councils. He obviously holds a brief for the lawyer class and is afraid that with the Councils composed, in the manner proposed, of Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates that class, which he regards as "the salt of the nation," will find itself shouldered out of the way. It is not apparent why Mr. Davaiswami speaks of "the nation" at all. Considering that there is nothing approaching an Indian nation at this moment and that there probably will not be for another two hundred years, it would have been wiser to adhere to some other form of expression. On the other hand one feels inclined to agree with

the author of the article that the presence of Ruling Chief in a Council of British India would be an anomaly, for the modern Chiefs have quite enough work in their own territories to keep them fully employed and they have no real connection with the life and activities of the British subject. The same objection does not apply with equal force to territorial magnates who are found in all parts of British India. Mr. Davaiswami however suspects that such persons might be made the unsuspecting tools of a perversely conservative Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and would allow themselves to be hoodwinked by officials in the case of any conflict of opinion. In other words Mr. Davaiswami has prejudged the case, and being unable to find any real objection to the representation of territorial magnates he is obliged to fall back upon the argument, obviously insufficient and insincere, that they have not hitherto given proof of intellect and culture and that they may allow themselves to be used by the wicked Anglo-Indians for their own purposes. To put it quite briefly Mr. Davaiswami, who is himself probably a lawyer and therefore trained to take a purely partial view of a case, fears and denounces any step which does not recognize and accept the ascendancy of the lawyer, and is obliged to fight against the proposal for the inclusion of (*a*) the landed aristocracy and (*b*) a proper number of Muhammadans in the Councils of India. He does not recognise that hitherto the lawyer class, by which he sets so much store, has done little more than voice its own desires and objects and lies open to precisely the same charge that he levels against the proposed constitution of the new Councils, namely that it does not represent the real requirements of the people. His argument against a larger Muhammadan representation than now exists is childish and fictitious, being simply to the effect that if Muhammadans are given an exclusive electorate, the Parsis, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs will require one also. He appears to have forgotten that the number of the adherents of Islam in India is 62 1-2 millions and that between 1891 and 1901 the number increased by 9 per cent; while the number of Buddhists is only 9 1-2 millions. As to the Parsis their numbers are so infinitesimal as compared with the Hindu and Musalman population that, on "numerical" grounds simply, they could not claim to be represented at all. A suitable antidote to Mr. Davaiswami's article will be found in a recent work on Indian problems by a Muhammadan writer, who holds quite as strong a brief against the lawyer class as Mr. Davaiswami holds for it. It will rest with the ultimate authorities to sift the grain from the chaff in the arguments of either party and pass a final judgment acceptable to both sides.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER. I observe that a contemporary has been calling attention to the singular delay that has occurred in the publication of the "Imperial Gazetteer". So far as one can gather, the Provincial compilers of this monument of statistics finished their work about two years ago and the Editor in India took six months' leave to England on full pay in order to help the Home Editor scrutinize their work. The early publication of the work has been prevented by the desperate desire for uniformity which characterizes the Government of India. In bringing out a work of this nature an Editor in India is really superfluous; and the various provincial compilers might well have been trusted to submit their compilations direct to England without the intervention of a middleman who strives to secure uniformity of spelling, punctuation and general treatment between Baluchistan and the Chin Hills. One wonders if the Government of India will ever publish the bill of costs for the "Imperial Gazetteer". It is not very satisfactory to reflect that by the time the complete work does appear, it will in several respects be quite out-of-date.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 24th May:—

From Calcutta Bara Bag to Secret Masjid, from Karachi to Meralibhai, from Aligarh City to Raghunath Bas Gokulchand, from Bangalore Chickpet to Rambow Vitooba Patel Awoothy, from Balrampur B N W to Fize from Gwalior to Malop 208 Kalbadevi Road, from Gouriganj to Sarbajetsingh Bari Hargobind Sohai, from Bhavnagar to Bai Hanifa doctor of Minathoo Nuemoholla near Masjid, from Cochin Abdulla care of Manunia, from Jhelum to Rajwalekhan Sabodar Paltan 108 Deesa, from Churn to Dafar Mola Tely care of Gaesbhari, from Tonk to Dawood Aobi Nia butcher Mohalla, from Benares City to Mohanji Kanji Kotnawa care of Morlohana Tarachand from Calcutta to Fazalbhoy, from Mangaon (Kolaba) Kadam Fort from Ahmednagor City, to Rangu Lavhar Grinding Mill Byculla, from Ms. Treplicone to Ghatturbhuj Purumal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	6	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	26	20	116
*Total plague deaths to date..143,571			
*This date last year	10	8	77

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
*1	1

*Includes one imported case from Kashi.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 23rd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	38	22	4
B	156	110	20
C	19	51	9
D	49	15	3
E	107	81	8
F & G	56	2	0
Total to date	425	282	44
Total rats killed			707

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

BOMBAY, MAY 26.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain F. G. C. Ross, 2/2nd Gurkhas, Captain B. R. Nicholl, 2/2nd Gurkhas, arrived and landed S.S. "City of London," on 1st November, 1907.

Captain H. T. Fulton, D. S. O., 2/2nd Gurkhas, arrived and landed S.S. Rubattino," on 4th November 1907. Captain T. M. Luke, 28th M. Batty., R.A., arrived and landed, 22nd May, S.S. "Persia."; Lieut. F. R. Phillips, 21st K. M. Batty., R.A., arrived and landed S.S. "Persia," on 22nd May.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. F. H. Pellow, 1st W. Yorkshire Regt., S.S. "Benares," 20th May, 1908; Capt. I. A. M. Cummins, R.A., S.S. "Benares," 31st May, 1908; Capt. R. Ducat, 20th D.C.O. Infantry, P. and O. "Arabia," 23rd May, 1908; Major H. A. Tagart, 15th Hussars, P. and O. "Arabia," 23rd May, 1908; Major-General C. Fasken, C. B. Staff, P. and O. "Arabia", 23rd May, 1908; Captain A. E. Wardrop "D" R.H.A., P. and O. "Arabia," 23rd May, 1908; Lt.-Colonel C. M. Cartwright, 36th Jocob's Horse; Lieut. A. H. R. Saunders, 2nd Gurkhas, Lieut. R. S. Scott, 32nd Lancers, Lt.-Colonel A. H. Short, R. F. A., 2nd Lieut. G. Flemming, 1st West Riding Regt., Capt. A. C. Kennedy, R. A. S.S. "Arabia," on 23rd May, 1908.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. J. W. Durham, 27th Lt. Cavalry, arrived and landed S.S. "Africa," on 21st May, 1908.; Lieut. E. P. Wheeler, 37th Dogras, Lieut. R. A. Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry, Captain G. F. Gretton, 7th Hariana Lancers, arrived and landed S. S. "Persia," on 22nd May, 1908; Major E. F. Knight, 1st Liverpool Regt., Major L. C. Gordon, R. G. A., arrived and landed S.S. "City of Calcutta," on 23rd May, 1908.

DEPARTURES.—2nd Lieut. T. K. M. Hamilton, 2nd The Royal Scots, Major G. J. F. Soady, 66th Punjabis, S.S. "City of Benares," on 20th May 1908; Lieut. W. K. Cook, 116th Marathas, Lieut. B. V. Maedona, R. F. A., Major-General L. Bradshaw, I. A., Lt.-Colonel B. St. J. Barter., 1st Lincolnshire Regt., S.S. "Arabia," on 23rd May, 1908.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, May 25.—Major Gordon, R. G. A., from England.
Major Knight, Liverpool Regt., from England.
Major Pigin, 119th Inft. from Fort Sandeman.
Captain Brown, N. Fus., from Peshawar.
Captain Kennedy, R. A., from Allahabad.
Lieut. Flemming, W. Riding Regt, from Sitapur.
Lieut. Scott, 32nd Lancers, from Dabogarh.
Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, 36th J. Horse, from Umballa.
Lieut. Saunders, 2nd Goorkhas, from Dehra Doon.

DEPARTURES, May 25.—Captain Ducat, 20th D. C. O. Inft., to England.
Major Taggart, 15th Hussars, to England.
Major-Genl. Tasken, Staff, to England.
Captain Wardrop, R. H. A., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, to England.
Lieut. Saunders, 2nd Goorkhas, to England.
Lieut. Scott, 32nd Lancers, to England.
Lieut.-Col. Short, R. F. A., to England.
Lieut. Flemming, W. Riding Regt., to England.
Captain Kennedy, R. A., to England.
Major Knight, L'pool. Regt., to Nasirabad.
Major Gordon, R. G. A., to Nowgong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

2nd Lieut. Strover, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 56th Light Infantry.

Captain Oldfield, 74th Punjabis, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Approval has been given to the resignation of this commission, by Lieut. Ridderborg, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Major Bishop, Gloucestershire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay, on the 3rd July next, on attaining the age limit.

Lieutenant Kirkland, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India, on the 13th May, on being posted to the 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Major Jennings, R. A. from Poona, officiates in the Ordnance Department at Simla, *vice* Major Watkins proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alderidge, Sanitary Officer, Army Head-quarters, is granted six months' leave.

The Army officers awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal are:—

Lieutenant Hyde, Calcutta Port Defence Corps; Major Grimstone, Assam Valley Light Horse; Major Cowley, E. I. R. Volunteers; Surgeon-Major W. Crofts, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

In supersession of India Army Order No. 129 of 1904, it is notified that in future years the King Emperor's birthday will be celebrated in India on the same date in June as may be announced for its observance in England. The 26th June is the day fixed for this year's celebration.

The institution of the interpreters' test in Arabic is notified for British and Indian Army officers in military employ. After passing the higher standard in Arabic, an officer will be permitted to proceed to Arabia proper or Turkish Arabia for eight months' residence. An examination under the new text will be held at Aden twice yearly—in April and October. Candidates who qualify as interpreters and whose actual residence in India does not exceed fifteen years will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 2,000.

A MAYOR in Paris finished a marriage ceremony with the words, "You are united." The wedding party had just left when he remembered that he had omitted part of the formula, and that consequently the marriage was invalid. He promptly opened the window, and shouted after them, "I say, you know it is in the name of the law that you are united."

GREAT progress is being made with the filling in of the Mere at Portland, and laying out the reclaimed land as a naval recreation ground. The foundation of the ground consists of a yard of ashes from the ships, covered with a foot or two of soil. Already sufficient ground has been laid out for a game of football. Next season a naval team from the Channel Fleet will be entered for all the Dorset football competitions. The ground will be used for cricket in the summer.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE INDIANA HORROR.

Further Ghastly Revelations

FOUR MORE BODIES EXHUMED.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Mrs. Belle Guinness, who is suspected of being concerned in the murders committed at her farmhouse at La Porte, in Indiana, U.S.A., is 48 years of age. She is described as a handsome woman, possessed of extraordinary strength.

In all, thirteen bodies of murdered human beings have been exhumed at Mrs. Guinness's farm. They had been buried in chloride of lime. It is expected that more bodies will be foud.

The police suspect that Mrs. Gunness was a murder fence or receiver of bodies of victims assassinated by a Chicago murder gang. The bodies had been dismembered, apparently by an expert.

Bessie Wallace, a pretty girl, 20 years of age, has been arrested on suspicion of her having been a decoy in connection with Mrs Guinness's seductive matrimonial advertisements.

The police believe they are on the track of one of the greatest murder syndicates of the age. Five big trunks recently delivered at Mrs. Guinness's farmhouse from Chicago were placed in a secret room in the basement of the building, and were opened only by Mrs. Guinness.

The dead bodies of a man and a woman were unearthed at Mrs. Guinness's farm later yesterday. This makes a total of fifteen victims, including the woman and three children who were incinerated in the burning of the farmhouse.

Mrs. Guinnees's first husband was named Sorenson. He died a day before the old insurance policy on his life expired, and two days after a second policy of insurance became operative.

German Affairs.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN AFRICA.

In the Reichstag yesterday a Bill providing for the construction of 900 miles of railway in the German African colonies was read a third time. The Bill, providing for the payment of a subsidy of £11,500 to the North-Germen Lloyd Shipping Company in connection with the steamer services to the German possessions between Sydney and Japan was also read a third time.

The American Fleet.

REVIEW AT SAN FCANCISCO.

Mr. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary of the United States Navy, reviewed the fleet at San Francisco yesterday. Rear-Admiral Evans's command of the fleet ended yesterday, when the Rear-Admiral was so ill that he was unable to proceed on board his flagship to participate in the review.

The Federal Government has received advices confirming the information that Sydney will be the first port of call of the United Statas fleet in Australia. Sir William Lyne indicated to-day that the Federal authorities are preparing a scheme of festivities which will be carried out on a scale worthy of so great an occassion, and that matters will be so arranged that the federal and State Governments, as well as the civic authorities, can work together.

Canon Nash.

ARCHBISHOP CLARKE WITHDRAWS HIS PROHIBITION.

Owing to Canon Bardsley having ultimately refused to support his original charges of unmentionable offences against Canon Nash, of Geelong, Archbishop Clarke, of Melbourne, has with-drawn his permanent disability of Canon Nash, and has given Mr. Justice Hodges (Chancellor of the Diocese of Melbourne) and Archdeacon Hindley (the Archbishop's chaplain) discretion to publish Canon Bardsley's written accusations in both charges, and also Canon Nash's apology to Ethel Bardsley and her signed statement. The Archbishop does not object to everything connected with the case being published, provided that the Chancellor and the Vicar-General approve of this being done.

British Politics.

MR. ASQUITH'S BUDGET.

Commenting upon the Budget Speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. H. H. Asquith) on Thursday night, the "Spectator" remarks:—"The Budget discourages the working classes by making adequate provision for old age. So complicated, harassing and unpopular is the pension scheme, that it will not last two years. Mr. Asquith's Budget is unabashed Micawberism. Such juggling only defers the payment of the bill both for pensions and increased naval expenditure, and any succeeding Government is certain to have recourse to tariff taxation thus destroying freetrade."

German Court Scandals.

ARREST OF PRINCE VON EULENBERG.

After being confronted for a prolonged period by three witnesses at his castle at Liebenberg yesterday Prince von Eulenberg, who was suffering intense physical pain, was arrested and conveyed in a motor ambulance to a hospital at Berlin. His counsel applied for his release on bail of £25,000 but the examining magistrate refused to grant the application.

The Murder of Governor Steunenberg.

PRISONER ASKS TO BE HANGED.

Harry Orchard, who was at Boise City, in Idaho, U.S.A., sentenced to death for having murdered Mr. Steunenberg, the Governor of Idaho, has been reprieved until July 1. The prisoner declares that he prefers to be hanged, as even his fellow-prisoners shun him.

DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 25.

The re-trial of Durga Charan Sanyal, accused in the Darjeeling Mail Assault Case, will commence at the Alipore Sessions on the 1st proximo.

THERE THEY GO!

"Rinne, rinne, wasserlein"
"Wasche mir das Linnen rein."
(Run, run, small water stream.
Wash me this linen clean).

Thus hums the fair maiden washing Heine's shroud. For those who have ears this song fills the air around. Our life is a caravan treading the road of years with noiseless steps, the return journey being closed. To life a burden, or to life bound within the mocking sphere of delusive shows, this decree "No passage back" appals. For as Mephisto says, death is never quite a welcome guest. Is it really so? Do not those who lead pure unselfish lives, living for all that lives, see in death an opening into a higher sphere? But meanwhile, *on passe* Look! What an immense personality! He is Victor Hugo. He fills his age conspicuously. Do we sympathise with the political side of his character? Perhaps not. His genius places him on an eminence which none can attain. Why does he boldly consecrate his verse to party dislikes, and his magnificent prose to a vengeance unworthy of him? He lets the envious and the inimical have the right to attack him.

HUGO LIKE LAMARTINE

Ought not to have taken part in the disorders of his country. They are both immense poets. Their Mission was to sing, to console, to defend the weak against the strong by the sole power of their genius. Such genius as the Spanish bard feels proud of when he says,

"Yo soy un mago que evoco,
Y dell polvo los levanto,
A los heroes cuando canto
Si su helada tumba toco."

(I am a magician who evokes the heroes when I sing, and raises them from the dust, if I touch their cold tombs). The interests of this world do not affect them. With their eyes to heaven they soar above life. If they sometimes touch the earth, it is but to strew pearls from their casket. They were all that became them by being on the tribune. Their eloquence made them heard with delight. If they descended into the arena, their arguments were irresistible, if not in matter at least in manner. They were praised, they were adored. Then the day of ingratitude came, as it always does, and they were covered with dirt and almost forgotten. They had carved a niche for themselves. Why did they not retain it?

MADAME HUGO.

Hugo had married when very young. She was a Madame Foucher. Between them both they were only thirty-four. Madame Hugo was superb. She resembled an Andalusian. On her entrance into the gay world, she often appeared in white robe, her splendid shoulders and her beautiful arms drawing all eyes to her. With the hair falling in ringlets on the chest, and the curls black as gay admirably encircling her face, her look had a marvellous eclat. She had a beautiful family. A charming daughter of hers was taken away by God in a frightful manner; and ever after that she knew no consolation. She followed her husband into exile of which she was the tutelary angel, and she had nothing but smiles and caresses for him whom her admiration deified. He made for himself a delicious nest in Guernsey. His Hanteville house was a marvel. It was an inimitable object of art. In visiting it alone one could guess who it was meant for to occupy. But who is this curious figure a general favourite of the Salon? Isn't he very remarkable? He is

DOCTOR KOREFF.

Confidential Counsellor to the King of Prussia. He neither resembles anything nor anybody. You do not know who to compare him with, but Cagliostro or the Comte de Saint Germain. He reminds you much of them. Who is he? and whence is he? Nobody ever asked it to him. Some believed he had ever been alive, and when he disappeared did not think he was dead. Never was there a man of greater parts, or of better standard. There was nothing German in him but the serious side. He was possessed of will-power. He could let go or resume the serious when necessary, and to which the face was no index whatever. The look as eccentric as the rest of the individual did not seem to be that of a grave man. He had more of the Punch in his features. His eyes were small but sparkling. His bristly eye-brows, his outrageously aquiline nose, his thick lips, his plump round cheeks pitted with small-pox, and his indescribable wig gave him an almost grotesque appearance. Add to it a short thick-set size, an untidy get-up and you have the man. There was no European Monarch or Sovereign but had passed through his hands. They thought he was a Prussian. How old was he? No one knew. Those who knew him intimately for fifteen years together did not notice from years end to years end a particle of change in him. It seemed he was born just as he was. Everything about him was extraordinary. He knew the entire universe. You could not name before him a name of some note but he would recount the history of it and of all those who had borne it for 200 years. And the way he recounted it! He spoke the purest of pure French with an admirable Germanic accent. He was present everywhere. How could he manage it! A special friend of Humboldt as of all the savants of the world, his knowledge was vast without any pedantry. He had to be sought before he displayed it. If they had recourse to him for any difficulty whatever, they were sure to get a clear and precise explanation. He was physician to the noblest of houses. His visits cost very dear. He made up for it by his ever readiness to succour the poor. He had an immense reputation. They consulted him from the most remote places, and yet never was a physician the subject of such discussion as he. Some extolled him to the skies, others called him a charlatan. His treatment and his remedies were all his own. There was a phenomenal promptitude in his penetration. He risked much it is true but it was almost infallible. His wife the most perfect type of Jewish beauty in miniature was asked what his speciality was to which she replied, "the most despaired of cases." Nothing more true. He was much misunderstood and very much calumniated. He was very good and very serviceable and there were cases by thousands to his credit. He earned no end of money and spend it likewise. The rarest reunions were to be seen at his soirees. It was a cage he lived in as singular as himself. A single flat with a salon opening on a terrace by a sort of glazed rotunda was all. His study held books written in all the languages from Chaldean and Sanscrit to the Jargon of Alsatia. Meyerbeer was strongly attached to him and sought him often. Despite his ugliness the sex found Koreff seductive. He had a number of secrets to preserve youth and beauty. He loved the arts and was well up in them. He hardly slept. He called on people every day, dined with everybody, frequented the literary Salons knew every new performance, read all the journals, devoured the romances of the day was present at the Seances of learned Societies, knew the morning news and could tell that of the morrow. Politics had no secrets for him. In short he had need of no spy. The latest of a lady's intrigue, of a Comedienne's liaison of a King's indisposition was known to him in all its details. He had assuredly the gift of ubiquity. The demolition of his house proved very painful to him. He had to vacate it for the widening of the boulevard. He died suddenly without having been ill at all. He was one of those celebrated types who have made their mark among mysterious existences.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

MR. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

Farewell Meeting.

A large number of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway assembled yesterday afternoon in the hall of the beautiful administrative offices of the Company at Church Gate, to bid farewell to Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin on his retirement from the post of General Traffic Manager, who is proceeding Home to take up the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Directors.

Among those present were Major A. D. G. Shelley, Agent of the Company; Captain Muter, Deputy Agent; Major C. K. Hoskyn, Chief Auditor; Mr. F. W. Hanson, Assistant General Traffic Manager; Mr. W. P. Pechey, Deputy General Traffic Manager; Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Traffic Superintendent; and others.

Rai Bahadur Lala Brij Mohan Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, opened the proceedings by explaining the object with which they had assembled that evening. He said that during the ten years that Mr. Crommelin had been the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the administration of the Department had not only been very satisfactorily carried on, but it showed a substantial increase in the traffic and in the earnings of the Company. Mr. Brij Mohan Lal quoted figures to show the growth of the Company's system and of its traffic during the past ten years. According to these, the length of line opened was 2,538 miles in 1897, which increased to 3,225 miles in 1907, showing an increase of 687 miles, or 27 per cent. The train miles run in 1907 were 13,062,000 miles as against 6,154,000 in 1897; an increase of 4,908,000 miles, or 60 per cent. The earnings in 1907 were Rs. 52,933,000 as against Rs. 34,780,000, showing an increase of Rs. 13,153,000, or 52 per cent. The number of passengers carried in 1897 was 24,802,000; it rose to 50,333,000 in 1907, showing an increase of 25,531,000 or 103 per cent. Lastly, the total tonnage, which was 3,590,000 tons in 1897, increased to 63,45,000 tons in 1907; the increase being 2,755,000 tons or 77 per cent. Mr. Brij Mohan Lal concluded by thanking Mr. Crommelin for his kindness towards his subordinates and bidding him a hearty farewell on their behalf and wishing them a long and happy life in his native land. (Applause).

Mr. H. W. Green, Chief Clerk, General Traffic Manager's Office, then read the Address, which was as follows:—

"We, the undersigned members of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, have assembled to-day to bid you farewell before you leave India, and to ask you and Mrs. Crommelin to accept from our hands, with our best wishes, the small gifts which accompany this Address. The gifts are intended to express—as no words of ours can—our admiration for your work during your 30 years of service for Government and the Company, our personal esteem for yourself, and our deep regret that your service in India is so soon to end. We have watched, with much pride, the rapid and prosperous growth of this Company during your period of service as General Traffic Manager, and we attribute this growth, in a great measure, to the farseeing, thoughtful, careful, and capable manner in which you have managed the affairs of the Traffic Department. While there has been not a little discontent among the Staff of several railways in India during recent years, no such discontent has prevailed among the Staff who have had the good fortune to work under you. This is due to the generous and sympathetic attitude you have always maintained towards your employees, an attitude with which you have successfully inspired the officers of your Department in their dealings with their subordinates. You have always been ready to hear and consider any petition your Staff have have had to make; and in small as well as in weighty matters your Staff have felt sure they would receive nothing but justice from your hands. This assurance has always been fully justified, and your Staff will always remember it with deep gratitude. We are happy in knowing that the end of your work in India will not be the end of your service for the B. B. and C. I. Railway. We beg to offer our congratulations on your appointment to the post of Secretary to our Home Board, in which post we feel sure that your wide experience of Railway working, and your intimate knowledge of the Company's System, will prove of great benefit both to the Board of Directors and to ourselves. Your memory will always be dear to us; and in bidding you Godspeed, we hope that our sincere wishes for your good health and long life and happiness in your own country will be richly fulfilled."

A silver bowl and some ornaments were then presented to Mr. Crommelin.

Mr. Crommelin in replying to the address said: I find it difficult—very difficult— to adequately express thanks on behalf of both Mrs. Crommelin and myself for the very kindly feelings you have expressed, and for the very handsome souvenirs you have presented us with. Believe me, handsome as the latter are, and much as I shall value them—I value even more your good feelings. I cannot tell you all how glad I am, on leaving the line after so long a service on it, to feel that I carry away with me the kindly esteem and remembrances of the staff, who have so loyally assisted me out of many a tight corner by their hard and unremitting work so cheerfully rendered. I have considered myself most fortunate in that I have always felt I could rely on you all, whatever we might be called on to do. We have had many difficulties and rushes of traffic to contend with that have taxed the line to its utmost capacity, but thanks to the way you have responded to the calls of your officers, we have always come through—I flatter myself—with credit. You say that while there has been not a little discontent among the staff in India during recent years—no such feeling has prevailed among our staff. This is a fact of which I must own I feel very proud, and I trust that when my successor, Mr. Hanson, comes to lay down the reins many years hence—he may be able to be as proud as I am of the same fact. You say you attribute this freedom from discontent to the sympathetic attitude I have maintained towards you. I cannot tell you how glad I am; you have recognised this, and I hope you also recognise that not only do I sympathise with you in your troubles and difficulties, but that you have this same sympathy from Major Shelly, our Agent, from the Board of Directors and especially from our Chairman, Sir William Bisset, who you all know so well. I can also say that from Mr. Hanson you will meet with the same kindly consideration you are good enough to say I have given you. Now I do not want to detain you with a long speech but I cannot close without saying how sorry I am to leave the old railway on which I have spent all my working life. I have seen it grow from comparatively small beginnings into one of the largest lines in India. I had hoped to see the broad-gauge connection through to Delhi, but it was not to be. Among you I leave behind very many personal friends, men whom I have known and worked with for years. I do so with feelings of great sadness. You are good enough to congratulate me on my appointment in England. This is my consolation. I feel that I am not being altogether cut off from my old friends. I shall hear from and of them often—and believe me I shall not forget them. One word more, for I feel I have not thanked you sufficiently for the magnificent parting presents you have so kindly given Mrs. Crommelin and myself. Every time I look at the bowl—which you may be sure will be very often—I shall remember old friends. Every time my wife sees her ring glittering on her finger or looks at the time, she will think of your kindly feelings. Good-bye to you all.

Mr. and Mrs. Crommelin and the officers were then garlanded and the proceedings terminated.

During the evening the Volunteer Band discoursed sweet music on the terrace of the offices, facing the sea, and afforded quite a treat even to those taking a constitutional on the beach.

ETNA IN ANGER.

A Traveller's Visit to the Crater.

Whenever I read of the activity of Etna, as I have done again during the last few days, I think of that visit which my guide and I paid to the volcano —I eager for the adventure, led by an unwilling guide. "A church of many miracles, signore! For example behold!" It was at Nicolosi, on Etna's slope, and I was waiting for nightfall and an improvement in the outlook. The air was perfumed and humid. Between the village and Catania were myriads of orange trees and lemon trees, and their fragrance had followed me. Etna's snow and smoke loomed aloft against an ominous dark sky of lightening flashes and thunder growls, but here, thousands of feet lower, the colours dazzled in the gloom. It is a village in lava, surrounded with ash-hills hundreds of feet high, purple, red, and black, draped with glorious young woods, masses of yellow ginestra—"flower of the desert,"—vineyards, and barley blood-red with poppies and ready for the sickle. To kill an hour I went to the church, and the first things my guide showed me inside were the chains of a madman whom St. Anthony had cured of his madness and now blessed with a wife and children. Yes said the man without doubt, if properly approached St. Anthony could chain Etna even as he had unchained the madman. But though that were a desirable miracle for the country, it would not be altogether welcome for him; his vocation as guide would be seriously affected.

The start was made at 4 a.m., after an indifferent short night among fleas and the excitement which still attends an "exhibition" in May. Wise heads in the inn debated about the ascent to the last quarter of an hour. The glass was low, there was much snow, and for a week or more the volcano had been increasingly active. But lire are lire even in Sicily, and they turned the scale in my favour. We moved forth in solemn procession under the stars, with the benediction of the innkeeper, his wife and family the sweetheart of my guide-in-chief, and the good wishes of a dozen others all cloaked in the early cold By the starlight not much was visible as the mules picked their way in the lava, but the dawn soon extinguished the stars and gave us a magnificent glimpse of hope in the rosy flush on Etna's smoke. For an hour or two all was fairyland and increasing hope. The verdure was intense upon the black and red volcanic undersoil—chestnut woods, ferns, the glowing broom wreathed with honeysuckle, grain patches, and the fresh grass all splashed with dew-drops. Birds and men sang. Rabbits scurried across our path, quails drifted clumsily over us, and the white cone itself offered sacrifice of its smoke to the blue sky in a steady volume.

THE GUIDE'S FEARS.

But the guide-in-chief, even thus early, was not deceived. When I would have dismounted to scale this or that scarlet or yellow hill, set like gems on the monster's spreading flanks, he shook his head. "Wait until the descent, signore mio!" he advised. He mentioned, though unwillingly, the cloud-packs on the horizon. Now that he was well a foot and under a signed contract he even went further still and doubted if we could gain the summit. Nevertheless I was to have faith in him. If it could be done without rash risks to the signore's invaluable head (and his own, sacred to a fond mother and an "inamorata") the signore might trust him that it should be done. He was a true prophet. At seven o'clock we were groping among the volcanic pimples in damp, cold mist which ever and anon parted as a fierce and biting gust hurled itself upon us from above. All Etna's charm had disappeared. Rumbling thunder added to our fears, and the mules began to lag. At eight we breakfasted without enthusiasm but with keen appetite. The mules cropped blue and white pansies in the thinned grass, and resented the resumption of their labours. The cold numbed fingers and toes. At half-past nine we plodded into a slippery compost of snow and fine ash, and the ascent became steeper and toilsome. The snow deepened; the cannonade of the thunder was louder, and the lightning flashes in the ominous obscurity were weird in the extreme. There was little talk now. The two apprentices on foot were short of breath and fell to the rear, and my guide-in-chief's uneasy peerings and shoulder shrugs suggested that at any moment he might proclaim defeat. "Coraggio!" I caried from my mule, but his "Certo, signore!" of assent lacked the thrill of conviction.

We groped on in the snow. Compassion for my mule and the wish to be warmer at any cost made me alight and tramp it. There was a conference, and it was agreed that the guide-in-chief and I alone should push forward. The others were to await our return. Delighted by this remission of sentence, they produced their pipes, and we left them chattering in their own smoke. We were for the nobler smoke of King Etna himself and what might come of it. So to the Casa degli Inglesi, that famous white citadel of observation in the clouds, at the base of the actual cone. A brief halt for breath here in a solitude torn by thunder and lightning, and with fresh snow driving in our faces we scaled the monster's last fortress. No snow underfoot now. Warm slime instead, hateful to tackle, and presently the alarming addition of molten matter and sulphurous fumes in such force that again my guide-in-chief came panting to a stand and gave voice to scruples. But these also were overcome. Was an Englishman to give in after mastering some ten thousand feet of Etna's height? With bandaged heads and resolute jaws we laboured on, dodging the volcano's bullets until there was nothing above us and the summit was won. The mud was inches deep; wind, thunder, lightning, and smoke combined to give us an infernal reception; snow continued to fall, and with it red-hot lumps as big as our foolish heads, and a suffocating rain of sulphurous dust.

"Signore mio, siamo pazzi!" ("O my gentleman, we are mad!") whispered my brave guide-in-chief as he clutched my arm and held me tight while we slipped and slithered to the edge of the crater. We seized our chance. One peep and no more, and then we beat a retreat. A seething mass of choking vapour in a black pit with a deadly overhanging lip was all I saw. But it was enough. The vast hole extended a mile or more into the unseen, with a width it were idle to calculate, seeing that it changes every week or so. We ran before the joined forces of Etna in convulsion, and were lucky to reach the Casa again with nothing worse on us than a few singes and much mud.

C. E.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th April 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,344 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 702. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 78,964, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,278.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 17,495, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 9,065. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 309,015, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,186.

THE FLIGHT OF A GOLF BALL.

An ordinary ball-smiter hits the ball and it flies some distance through the air (if he does not top it too badly) and comes to earth again—"It fell to earth, I knew not where," writes P. A. Vaile in the "Saturday Review."

That is all he knows about it, but to the golfing student, the practical student, not the faddist, every ball struck has an individuality of its own. Every ball struck has its tale to tell—to him who knows the language—as its hurtless through the air. As it goes on its way it tells the man who struck it well that it has the right amount of backspin to keep it low and enable it to dodge the wind for seventy or eighty yards, then to rise and soar above the ugly bunker until it pitches fair and full on the green beyond. So it is with many another ball: Each has its own tale to tell. The expert golfer gives each ball its special duty to fulfil, and as it wends its way it tells him plainly enough whether it is performing that duty or not.

In almost all games where the sphere is used in aerial propulsion there are two great classes of balls. There are (1) plain balls or balls without rotation or spin, (2) balls with spin.

The ordinary ball, or the ball without spin, is in golf produced by a plain stroke with the club, which hits the ball with its face practically at a right angle to the intended line of flight of the ball and follows through truly. This ball goes on its journey with the minimum of spin, and its flight, especially in direction, is little influenced by wind, even by a strong cross wind, for unless the ball is spinning the wind has not much chance to "get a grip" of it. It is quite possible to drive a golf ball into the teeth of a howling gale, or even slightly across it, if it be struck perfectly truly, and yet to sacrifice comparatively little of length or direction, but if it has been pulled or sliced it is quite another story. The wind seizes it and hurries it away many yards out of its course.

For all practical purposes there are four spins or rotatory motions that affect the flight of the ball. They are as follows (speaking in all cases of a right-handed player: 1. From left to right on a nearly vertical axis. This is the slice. 2. From right to left on a nearly vertical axis. This is the pull. 3. Backward rotation in a vertical plane, which produces the flight of the "push"; and 4. Forward rotation in a vertical plane as in the case of a topped ball.

COMBINED SPINS.

In many cases quite naturally the spin will not be exactly any one of these. Sometimes it will be between two. Then by some players it is called a "combination of two spins." There is no such thing. A spinning ball has one plane of rotation and one axis of spin, and on that and that alone it must be judged.

One might almost disregard "top" in the long game, for naturally it is about the last thing a golfer wants. The element of top, however, enters much more fully into a pulled ball than into a sliced one, and a pulled ball will therefore often run more than a sliced one.

What causes the ball that is pulled or sliced to swerve from the straight line? Swerve has always been a mysterious matter to most people yet its explanation is simple. When a spinning ball is flying through the air one side of it is moving more rapidly through the atmosphere than the other. This is because one side is spinning forwards or towards the place the ball is going to, whereas the other side is spinning backwards or away from that place. One side of the ball the forward spinning portion has therefore more air friction to contend with especially if it meets a cross wind, or a wind at an angle on the forward spinning part. Every projectile naturally seeks the line of least resistance. The ball is being rubbed by the air, or is rubbing the air, if we may use such a term, harder on the forward spinning than side on the other. It therefore tries to get over to the side that is not showing the same resistance. This is what causes swerve, and to obtain the best results from the push, the slice, and the pull it is essential that a golfer should understand this.

The next most important thing for the player to realise is that all spin on a ball is the result of a glancing blow. Stance, the position of the hands at the time of contact, and all the other thing so well described in books showing how to get these strokes are of no importance unless at the moment of impact the face of the club be travelling in a line across the intended line of flight of the ball. In simple words the ball must be "cut." It is of the utmost importance for the golfers to realise this. At present many golfers play the strokes from the stance they are shown and the instruction they receive. These naturally, in many cases, make them "cut" the ball but they do not know that is what they are trying to do. Still less do they know what the ball is going to do after they have "cut" it. "Cut" is a tennis and also a lawn-tennis term, and it is not used in this connexion is golf, but it is just as

CORRECT MECHANICALLY

as in either of the other games.

The "push," the long, low wind-cheater that sails away with a lovely, low flight and curves upwards near the end of it—one of the most beautiful balls in the game—is obtained by playing down on the ball. In other words the club hits the ball before it gets to the lowest point of its swing. It will be apparent that it is a stroke requiring much practice to play well and accurately, for there is not much room to spare on the face of a golf club. Yet it is not so difficult as it may sound.

The result of a clean well-played stroke of this class is to send the ball on its way with a large amount of back-spin. It follows naturally that the portion nearest the ground is spinning forward, and therefore is creating more friction with the atmosphere than the top of the ball. Pace will beat spin at any time. So long as the force of initial velocity continues to dominate the rotation, the ball skims beautifully along a few feet above the sward, but as the pace begins to go off the friction on the lower half of the ball tells, and it begins to soar upwards and continues to do so until the spin has particularly exhausted itself against the atmosphere. Even then in the ordinary case of a well-played push the extreme of the trajectory is not great, so that the ball when it finally pitches frequently has a good run, as its back-spin has by this time practically all gone. Thus is this stroke played to keep the ball low, so as to avoid a head wind, and at the same time a skilful player can so make it that he will know at what period of its journey it will soar upwards and so avoid an obstacle.

USING FAULTS.

As one may play for a quick pull or a quick slice so also may one use the push shot, for the principles which govern its flight and its divergence from the straight line are precisely similar.

The slice may often be useful employed to get round an intervening obstacle such as a belt of trees. If one is assisted by the wind it is not difficult for a skilful player to curve many yards out of his course and naturally as his ball is curving or swerving in air so when it pitches does it run. Also it must be remembered that, unless specially played otherwise, the swerve of the pull or slice comes in roughly in the last third, or a little more, of its flight after the power of the drive has begun to exhaust itself. Therefore these strokes may be most usefully employed to enable the player to get round an obstacle a long way ahead of him, or to hold up against a bill. Usually it pays best to play the straight ball, but the others are all in the science of the game; and when a game is reduced to such perfection as is golf, all other things being equal, the man who knows the most must have been advantage. Of the three strokes enumerated, by far the most important is the push. It is a beautiful and useful stroke, and some players use it habitually, but it is practically impossible for anyone to play it consistently and unless he has a clear understanding of what he is striving for.

Quite recently some golfers were comparing flights of the rubber-cored balls with that of the old gutties, and they tride to account for the greater swerve of the new ball, but did not succeed in getting at any very definite conclusion.

There are, it seems, several reasons which account for the greater swerve of the new ball. First, it goes farther. It starts swerving as soon as the old ball, if not sooner. It therefore has more time and distance in which to swerve; but the chief cause of the greater swerve, in my opinion, is that the new balls receive a much greater amount of spin than do the old gutties.

FEMINISATION IN SCHOOL AND HOME.

The Undue Influence of Women Teachers.

"In the public schools of all grades in the United States, only twenty-three per cent. of all the teachers are males," writes Mr. Stanley Hall, in the "World's Work." In several states there are less than ten per cent., and this proportion is steadily decreasing. If we eliminate the high school, where the proportion of male teachers is larger, and also the principals of the grammar schools, mostly men, the proportion of women becomes still larger. In fact, most, and in many cities nearly all of the grade teaching of children from six to fourteen, to say nothing of the kindergarten, is done by women. Indeed, a very large proportion of boys and girls who only satisfy the requirements of the law in their attendance never come under the influence of a male instructor. Occasionally, a boy even graduates from the high school and is taught by a man for the first time after he enters college.

"This army of women teachers is now the main bulwark in our republic of citizen-voters against all the evils of illiteracy and ignorance. They are paid only a wretched average wage of dols. 43, and not infrequently less than dols. 30 a month. More than half of them have had no professional training whatever, and but relatively few have taken full normal courses. More than a quarter of the whole army of teachers leaves the profession every year. No intelligent man or woman justifies this state of things, but practically all deplore it. In the home, the father's as well as the mother's influence is felt, and both are needed for the best upbringing of the child. The most that apologists can say is that the woman's influence may well preponderate in the lowest grades, but it will generally be agreed that boys at least, if not also girls, approaching puberty need the influence of a man also for their best development physically, mentally, and morally.

SPARING THE ROD.

"One of the most obvious effects of this progressive feminisation of the pedagogic force is a change in the spirit and method of discipline. A few generations ago, when men very commonly taught children, discipline was severe. There was real authority, enforced upon occasion by physical strength. Floggings were frequent and sometimes excessive; but, where it did not come to that, the male teacher commanded and was obeyed because it was known that he could use force if necessary. Hence, there was some awe, if not fear, and at least a kind of physical respect. Now, under woman's influence, the rod is banished by sentiment and commonly by law, and cannot be resorted to even in emergencies, for the methods of moral suasion, love, or at worst a system of marks and petty penalties, have taken the place of drubbings.

"I think it is impossible not to connect a certain wildness of boys with the feminisation of the schools. For a long time I kept clippings on outbreaks of hoodlumism, from which it is plain that these are increasing in this country in numbers and in gravity. A short time ago a gang of rowdy boys in their teens in a small city in the Mississippi Valley defied the police and terrorised the town for three days. There were hold-ups, lootings of several sorts, outrages committed on houses and on decent citizens, and several shootings. In another city for weeks outrages were committed nearly every night before the perpetrators were discovered and brought to justice. They were then found to have a 'club' in an old cellar were all sorts of plunder was collected and orgies were held, the leader of the gang being a boy seventeen years of age. In three schools of my list boys have conspired to boycott unpopular teachers who insisted on order and, worst of all, an amount of study that these young barbarians thought excessive. In my city, roaming squads of young toughs come from no one knows where in broad daylight, drive off the children and servants, carry off fruit and garden truck in hampers, scattering and rallying again by a code of signals when policemen appear. In the last five years there seems, in the opinion of my neighbours, to have ground up a sentiment that grounds on which the house is locked up for the summer become public property. In most states of our country the age of first commitments by courts is declining, and juvenile courts have come none too soon. 'Whom do you deal with in the home?' I lately asked several heads of boarding schools for boys, and in every case the reply was that whereas it was once the father, it is now much more often the mother or the aunt who brings the boy to school, makes arrangements, corresponds with the school officers and, if there is any question of discipline, is promptly heard from.

ADVICE WANTED.

"As I am somewhat known to be interested in boys, my mail of late abounds in letters from strangers, nearly always women, asking advice about problematical sons or nephews who, when the pubescent ferment begins and when the mother should turn the boy over to the father, break out into habits of lying, insolence, theft, truency, or running away from home, associating with vile companions swearing, drinking a little, and defying authority, until the poor woman in her anxiety suggests the hen in the German fable that had hatched ducklings and saw them rush into the water for their first swim.

"In most of these cases nothing very alarming seems to be the matter. The boy has simply reached the stage in his development when he begins to assert the independence and demonstrativeness of his sex, and often, despite real affection for the mother, revolts by a blind instinct from her exclusive control. He needs the father, who is usually too busy to attend to his duty to his son, now ripening into a man. To many such letters I can only reply in substance: 'Turn the boy over to the father and tell him you have done your duty by him, and now he must take charge. If necessary, go away and rest for a few weeks and leave father and son alone, and then, if the former has the true paternal metal, there will be perhaps a painful conflict or two, and all will be well again.' This has sometimes wrought wondrous cures."

"The most trusted mother is usually shut out from certain parts of a normal boy's life and soul at this age which, by a deep and wholesome impulse, tends to set up for itself, sometimes by the method of deceit and sometimes by that of defiance. It is sometimes said that no mother can be equally helpful for all stages of a boy's life, and that those who are best as nurses and guides of childhood are more likely to fail when adolescence dawns, and vice versa. Without insisting too much upon this, I am certain that the callow fledgling in the pin-feather stage of the earliest 'teens whom the lady teacher and the fond mother can truly call a perfect gentleman has something the matter with him. His metal is too crude and fresh from the mine to take polish without impairing its temper."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ELSINORE.

Kronborg Castle by Land and by Sea.

Who that goes to Denmark fails to visit the scene of "Hamlet"? And yet among the throng of tourists who pour out of the train when the porters cry "Helsingor! Helsingor!"—with a mighty stress on the last syllable—there are few who contemplate town or Castle with seeing eyes. For by day the full beauty of Elsinor only reveals itself to those who approach it on foot, and at night it must be viewed from the sea, whilst at no time can its subtle charm be realised if the air be filled with quotations from guide-books and the flutter of restless sight-seers. A wise friend had advised me to approach Elsinore from the south, by the raod that follows the curve of the coast; on the right lay the almost tideless Sound, often screened by wide-spreading beeches that dipped their branches in the water; westwards woods of the same stately trees alternated with tilled fields; every few miles there was a village with clusters of summer villas, each of which possessed its own little landing-stage and its own flagstaff—the flaunting Dannebrog, the multicoloured Swedish or the more subdued Norwegian flag announcing the nationality of the inmates. Garden restaurants, screened from the sun, tempted the wayfarer to rest on his pilgrimage and share his cakes with the sparrows and finches that fluttered fearlessly on to the table and disputed a monopoly of the sugar basin. Out in the Sound lay the island of Hven, sacred to the memory of Tycho Brahe, the astronomer.

A waiter hovered round me, aimlessly flecking dustless tables. "The austronomer's island," I murmured reverentially, nodding towards Hven. The waiter looked perplexed. "Tycho Brahe lived there," I explained. He brightened up. "The man with the false nose of gold! Ah, yes, all the tourists look out for Hven. Undoubtedly Tycho Brahe was the only man who ever had a nose of the kind." The waiter was certainly right but nevertheless I continued my tramp, meditating sadly on the

VAGARIES OF POSTHUMOUS FAME.

At length, far ahead, in a faint haze of smoke, appeared Elsinore itself. Grass grew in the streets between the cobble-stones, and, shut in by the whitewashed walls of snug little houses, my footsteps echoed forlornly; only the butterfly-shaped double reflectors outside the windows told of human beings within, keenly interested in the doings of their neighbours, and watching unseen behind the inevitable row of geranium pots on the sill. Down by the wharf all was bustle and noise, the creak of derricks and the rumble of waggons clattering back and forth from unlading boats. Masts and yards, spars and rigging, showed like fine tracery against the sky, and across the basin rose the green copper towers of Kronborg Castle, fascinating the eye by a variety of outline that is never bizarre. As with most northern architecture, it is the outline which holds the attention. Symmetry of a kind Kronborg undoubtedly possesses, yet the postion and form of each tower has the added charm of unexpectedness; and though the styles of different generations have been welded into harmonious unity there still remains an impression of gradual growth to give the building that look of vigour which a mere stately homogeneity lacks.

But in vain did I try to associate it with Hamlet. The spirit of Christain IV., the Merry Monarch of Denmark, dominates the place as completely now as as three centuries ago. I thought of him as the crafty statesman who fortified this Key of the Sound; as the enthusiastic builder who raised the Castle on its own ashes; but more than all did I picture him as the young sailor-king who hear said farewell to Danish soil before venturing on what was then the perilous voyage to Vardo—a voyage more full of adventure than any tale of buccaneers, what with shipwreck and danger from sorcerers,, night attacks on armed English smugglers, mutinies of prisoners of war, "sky-larking" ashore, and drunken revels. Yet in the midst of this life of action Christian found time to inquire into natural phenomena, and ordered his private secretary to note the existence of the Maelstrom, "a spot where the earth sucks in the ocean when it is hungry, spitting it out again when its deepest entrails are filled. Hence result the tides." No wonder that the private secretary, landsman as he was, burst into joyous metre when Kronborg Castle was sighted once more, and closed his journal of the royal doings with the pious wish—

Long did I toss on the treacherous main; now is dry land most welcome.
May the gods grant me this prayer, never to take ship again.

THE SOUND OF BUGLES

dispelled my dreams. Kronborg Castle, besides housing a collection of unattractive pictures, is now used as a barrack; some form of drill for raw recruits was proceeding in the courtyard, and on Shaksphere's terrace itself the regimental band was playing. Peasants from the country round sat stolidly listening, some of the old women still wearing the Sjælland caps whose "Huenakker," embroidered in original designs, are among the gems of fast vanishing Danish peasant art. I climbed to the top of a flat-roofed tower, where the vandals of of all nations have scratched their names on every available inch of stone parapet. The air was clear, and southwards the dense mass of beach foliage stretched as far as I could see; on the opposite side of the Sound rose the coast of Sweden, with the port of Helsingborg appearing through a forest of masts. 'A gentle, tame-looking coast it was, gradully growing more rugged northwards until mountain-shaped hills marked the limit of vision.

On my way down I met an officious custodian. Had I seen all the pictures? As many as I wished, I hastily assured him. "And Hamlet's grave?" "What!" I cried, "Hamlet's grave?" "Exactly; surely the gentleman"—with polite Danish avoidance of the second person—"would not think of leaving Helsingor without seeing that? It is so close, too; at Marienlyst"—the little modern watering-place that has sprung up beyond Elsinor—"is the great stone under which lies our unfortunate Prince." He spoke in a respectfully familiar tone, as if alluding to some recently dead member of the reigning dynasty. "What astute person invented the idea of Hamlet's grave?" I inquired, highly amused. But with an apologetic wink he turned the conversation; a party of panting tourists was on its way up, and he evidently deprecated such levity in their presence.

It was night-time when next I saw Kronborg Castle, the deck of a small "tramp." The sky overhead was a deep sapphire, too determinedly blue to allow the stars to do more than hint their presence; the water heaved, multiplying every glimmer of light from shore or boat into numberless dancing sparkles. The line of the wooded coast was softened to a blur, but Kronborg Castle stood out as a sharp silhouette. Then it was that it became the Kronborg of Shakspere and of legend, Every reminder of modernity was hidden, and when some faint sound floated across the waves I seemed to hear the clanking tread of mail-clad men; was it really Hamlet's sword that trailed over the stones of the terrace, or was Holger Danske, deep down in his dungeon, stirring in his sleep, and preparing to issue forth in defence of a Denmark in danger?

H. M.

BY THE WAY.

HOP HETERODOXY.

Mr. Ballard's evidence before the Select Committee on Hop Growing looked very plausible at first sight, but will hardly bear closer examination. There is no doubt something in what he says as to the reduction in the quantity of beer brewed, the better combination among hop-buyers, resulting in the beating down of the price of the article, and the more economical management by brewers of the hops they have bought. It may be also that the public do not wish for so much hops in their beer now, though it is a curious fact that far less substitutes were used last year than four years ago, the amounts being 246 cwt. against 439. But, granting all this, there remains the great outstanding fact that imported hops have increased by 50,000 cwt. in the last few years, and that they are being sold far below the cost of production of the English article. Raised by cheap Chinese or Japanese labour on the Pacific slope of the United States, they are being dumped in England at a price which seems to show a determination to starve the English grower and drive him out of the field.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A mild sensation has been occasioned among the learned by the election to the presidency of the Society of Antiquaries of the present secretary, Mr. Charles Hercules Read, who defeated Sir Henry Howorth by a narrow majority. The new president was not educated at any public school or University, but he is a savant of encyclopaedic erudition, who seems associated with almost every known and unknown society of antropologists, numismatists, or irchaeologists. He has been connected with the staff of the British Museum for nearly thirty years, and is at present keeper of the British and Mediaeval Antiquities. Rather comically, Mr. Read, is president of the Society of Antiquaries, will be a trustee of the British Museum and thus becomes the official superior of his own colleagues, and even of the director!

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

The humours of election addresses are topical just now. France has provided some excellent examples, and one of the best appeared not long ago on the hoardings at Boulogne, where a candidate sought to express in a sentence his devotion to the clerical cause and to the local industries. "Citizens," he wrote, "You cannot possibly vote for my opponent. He disbelieves in God, and says that your herrings are not fit for French soldiers to eat." Another candidate, in the South, announced as his programme "compulsory marriage at the age of twenty-two, and the institution of excursion trains to Marseilles at fifteen centimes per head."

GREAT SPORT.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh "Evening News" in India writes: "I was speaking the other day to a photographer who had enjoyed the pleasure of taking a photo of a tiger at the moment a well-known peer was in the act of shooting it. The tiger had previously been taken out of a 'Zoo,' and was caused by beaters to face the gun of the nobleman, and also the camera, at the right moment. The peer was located in a specially prepared seat up a treee! Great sport truly!" Yes, but who was the peer?

WHAT THEY READ AT WINNIPEG.

It is a far cry to Winnipeg, but the "Book Monthly" has been discovering what the people there read. Of the classics they like Dickens and and Scott best. The Public Library has seventeen copies of "A Tale of Two Cities" and fifteen of "Ivanhoe." Within the past eighteen months half a dozen complete sets of Dickens and Scott have had to be provided and already they are well worn. Thackeray is read a little, but his popularity in Winnipeg is miles behind that of Scott and Dickens; in fact, he is not read so much as Miss Marie Corelli's books, which easily head the list of present day novels. Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, the American novelist, comes second in vogue. Winnipeg likes Sir Gilbert Parker's fiction, and also reads Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Harold Bindloss, and Mr. Louis Tracy.

RAINBOW DIAMONDS.

The famous sapphire-blue brilliant, known as the Hope diamond, which, it is said, has just been sold for £80,000, is but one of many coloured diamonds of considerable value in existence. At the sale of the Duke of Brunswick's effects in 1874, a blue diamond of 10 3/4 carats, which, with the Hope diamond, probably once formed a part of a magnificent blue stone of 112½ carats purchased by Louis XIV. from the famous jeweller Tavernier, was sold for the relatively modest sum of 17,000fr. In the Green Vaults of Dresden is a pale green diamond which the King of Saxony occasionally wears in a clasp; and in Dresden, too, are some splendid yellow stones, ranging in weight up to 29¼ carats. Red diamonds are very rare; but there is one of 10 carats among the Russian Crown jewels, and there is also a ruby-red stone of 5 grains valued at £1,000. In his wonderful collection of gems the notorious Duke of Brunswick had a pink brilliant which once belonged to the Emperor Baber, at Agra; and several black diamonds, one of which had for many a century formed the eye of an idol while another once adorned the chest of a German Emperor.

HINTS TO SMOKERS.

In this week's "Hospital" are some hints to smokers: It is quite certain that much may be done to diminish the risk of tobacco amblyopia by paying attention to certain points of personal hygiene. For instance, a rule should be made never to smoke upon an empty stomach, but as far as possible only after meals. It is absolutely bad to smoke before dinner, and equally bad to smoke late at night to keep awake at one's work. It should also be forbidden to chew the cigar between the teeth, as many smokers are wont to do. The tobacco-leaf becomes sodden, and harmful substances dissolve in the saliva.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY.

[Last year 52,816 rats were killed at the London Docks]

Poor rodent, England used to be
Far-famed for hospitality,
And yet she wallows in your gore
As soon as you attain her shore.
But cheer up! Nowadays the Vox
Is Populi at London Docks.
No longer need you feel afraid
With Winston at the Board of Trade—
He surely won't commit the sin
Of slaying his own kith and kin!

—THE "WORLD"

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BRODERIE ANGLAISE AND PINK POPPIES.

Continuing her description of the dresses even in the revival of "The Gay Lord Quex," our lady correspondent refers to Miss Le Clerg who makes her appearance in a little frock of the finest broderie Anglaise in deep cream lawn simply fashioned with a full corsage and flounced skirt supplemented with pouffed sleeves drawn into long tight cuffs, the waist being defined by a sash of immensely wide cream ribbon patterned with masses of full-blown pink Shirley poppies while her hat of burnt stray, hemmed and lined with black taffetas is heaped in front with the same summer blooms, the back of the brim being hidden with a long flat Alsatian bow of black taffetas which is laid right across it. The second gown, which Miss Mackinlay has chosen is of the palest plumbago-blue chiffon over shell-pink taffetas fashioned in Princess style and embroidered in a Greek design of glittering silver paillettes, the gown opening over a chemisette of cream lace, the soft satin belt being designed in a shade of blue to match the toilette, while Miss Maitland wears a charming little negligee of the blue ponge silk trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A CHARMING EVENING GOWN.

Of the three toilettes worn by Miss Ferrar, the first is represented by a gown of rich flame-coloured ninon over ivory satin, the skirt being arranged in little groups of gathers round the hips and the corsage bordered with flame-pink and willow-green broderie. Her next appearance is made in a lovely flowing gown of parchment cream duchesse satin of the heavy substantial quality which in the days of our grandmothers was known to "stand alone," and which in the present instance is trimmed in front with one of the new apron-shaped panels of gathered lace in a deep cream shade to match the satin, the corsage being draped with cream Alencon and thick gold lace, while a cluster of golden crab [apples and flame-coloured azaleas is imprisoned in the folds. In her hairs she wears a miniature sheaf of golden corn, such as might have graced the head of Ceres, and a golden crab apple embedded in foliage, while in Act III. she dons a tea-gown of apple-blossom pink chiffon partially buried under a coat of tambour lace and trimmed with Empire wreaths of green ribbon. Another beautiful gown which deserves mention is sheath-like robe to be worn by Miss Maitland, and carried out in glittering black sequins with touches of gold paillettes interspersed, the design being that of immense full-blown clematis blooms. The wrap which she dons with this costume is a tiny double cape of chaudon soft satin.

THE "BRITANNIA" EXPLOSION.

Inquest on the Victims.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, at Haslar, on May 2, Mr. Goble, Coroner for South Hants, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the three men from injuries received in the explosion on board the battleship "Britannia" while proceeding from Queensferry to Portland on Wednesday. Mr. Grahame Harvey, instructed by the Treasury solicitor, represented the Admiralty. The deceased were identified as Able-Seaman William Edward Thain, aged 19; Stoker William Thomas New, 20; and Stoker Thomas Benjamin Edmunds, 25. All were single men.

Evidence of the accident was given by Chief Stoker James. He said he was on duty in B boiler-room on the morning of April 28. He was in charge of the men. New was stationed as fireman at No. 3 boiler, and Thain was engaged in opening the door for him. Edmunds was going round to all the boilers, using the rake generally. Witness himself was attending to the oil fuel combs and the feed water of No. 4 boiler. About half-past six he heard an explosion and saw flames coming from the front of B 2 boiler. The draught plate was blown out, and water was discharged into the stokehold. New was standing in front of No. 3 waiting to fire up and Thain stood by waiting to open the door. Witness immediately put the fan on. Four inches of water were shown in each glass at the time of the accident, and he could not give any reason for the explosion. Asked how the men were hurt, witness said: "It all happened in a moment, The flames burst out and surrounded the men. As soon as the explosion occurred there was one burst of flame, and then the water came out." The "Britannia" had Babcock and Wilcox and watertube boilers, and they were burning coal and oil at the time. They had been at see about twenty hours. Four men were injured altogether. Did you know of another explosion?—I heard about it when I went off duty.

Expert evidence was given that the accident was caused by the over heating of a tube which swelled until it burst. The tube was normally four inches in diameter, and swelled so much that a hole was ront in it eight by ten inches, and the edges were as thin as paper. What caused overheating had not been ascertained.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, adding that they found no one to blame.

The three victims of the explosion were buried on May 4 in Haslar Naval Cemetery with full naval honours. A firing party attended from the battle ship "Irresistible," and a strong party of men attended from the other Channel Fleet ships. "The coffins were conveyed to the cemetery on gun-carriages from the "Irresistible," and were drawn to the cametery by comrades. On each coffin rested a wreath from Capt. and Mrs Morgan, of the "Britannia," as a token of respect to the memory of one of the captain's comrades, who died at the post of duty in the service of the King and Empire."

OPIUM DENS IN ENGLAND.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held its annual meeting on May 1 at the Caxton Hall, London. Sir M. Dodsworth presided. Reference was made in the annual report to a sensational description of fashionable opium dens which were alleged to exist in London and several English towns. The police authorities stated that the description and pictures in a London paper were not accurate. Mr. Taylor, M. P., said he could not agree with the report. He had been informed by the writer of the article mentioned that there was a danger of opium smoking in this country. The use of morphia would be the next subject of attack, and after that quack medicines. Resolutions were passed urging the prohibition of opium in China and British possessions.

HOLIDAY visitors to Scotland this year will be attracted to Edinburgh to see the Scottish National Exhibition, which will be open from May to October. Among the special attractions will be historical collection of Scottish art, science and literature, manufactures, industries, and agriculture, pageants, military tournaments, concerts, and sports and pastimes. There will be Japanese, Dutch, Italian, Canadian, and other sections. Excursions to Edinburgh from all parts of the kingdom are being arranged.

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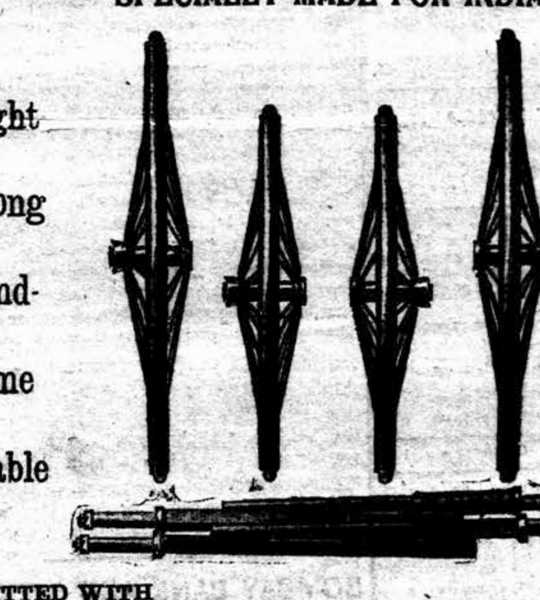

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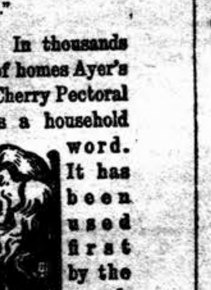

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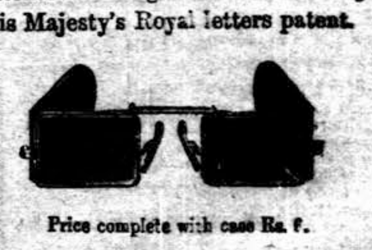

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 24.] [BOMBAY, MAY 25.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Packages Sovs.	12,937	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	1,750	Aden	Sundry Importers
Rupees	4,196	Aden	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 6 per cent. „ 21st May.
Bank of Bombay...... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ...... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 3 lacs up.

Exchange:—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills, but there has been very little buying during the day either for ready or forward delivery. Nearly all Banks are quoting 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credits but none are offered. A few bills came out at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight and they are said to have been placed. Far Eastern rates are weak owing to the fall in the price of silver. We quote:—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months sight.. 1s. 4 1/32d. to 1-4
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5 32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 133 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 178 1/4

Government Paper:—

The market opened quiet to-day at 95 7-8 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing in the bazaar but in the evening a few budlees are reported at 1-16 in favour of the seller for the second settlement. Calcutta market is advised steady at 96 1-16 ready and 96 1-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·14

Bullion:—

There has been a fairly heavy fall in the price of Bar Silver in London on Saturday. The price for ready bars declined 3-8 to 24 7-16, while the forward rate fell 7-16, also to 24 7-16. New York closed 3-4 down at 53. Locally the market has remained fairly steady. At opening ready bars were quoted at 63 5-8 ex-duty and improved 3-16 during the day. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The following are the visible supply and into sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years:—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908...	2,730,000 bales	10,680,000 bales
1907...	3,510,000 „	12,920,000 „
1906...	2,730,000 „	10,300,000 „

The better advices received yesterday from the Home markets have caused a steadier feeling locally, but the demand still continues moderate and ready cotton is moving slowly. Holders are not inclined to give way, while buyers keep off the market on any advance, and are taking up only cheap lots.

To-day being settlement day for May contracts, we give below the official quotations:—

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for 25th May:—

	Fine.	F-G.	Good.	Delry.
Bengal H G (By terms)	181	175	...	May 25th
Bengal, M-G (By terms)	189	183	...	do.
Sinde-Punjab M-G	189	183	...	do.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	203	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M-G)	198	191	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) / Akola (M-G) do	203	197	...	do.
Yeotmal (M-G)	211	203	...	do.
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum (M-G)	209	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	214	206	...	do.
Broach (M-G)	233	225	...	do.
Muttia (M-G)	197	...	...	do.
Compta (M-G)	...	...	241	do.
H G Bijapur	...	...	205	do.
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	234	do.
Westerns (M-G)	...	...	217	do.
Westerns (H G)	...	...	207	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports 5,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·87	5·82	5·78	5·56	5·33
+10	+10	+10	+10	+09

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
5·18	5·12	5·07	5·04
+07	+07	+06	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is firm and a large business has been done at and about our quotations as under:—

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 12 0 B. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is steadier and a fair business is reported.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 3 0 B. T.
„ „ Etawah ... „ 9 4 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 6 6 B. T.
„ „ Cawnpore ... „ 10 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote:—

Bold White 55 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... „ 53 4 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 53 8 0
„ Secunderabad... ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.
Tone firm.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 4 0
Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed:—

Rs 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 11 0 B. T. nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat:—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 9 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay 1,410
India 65
Indian Specie Bank 54 1/2

Mills:—

David 357 1/2
Howard and Bullough ... 500
Kohinoor 723 1/2
Manockji Petit 3,037 1/2

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co. ... 134
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary. 300
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,025

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 565
Amritsar-Patti 115
Tapti-Valley 422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	9,240	bales.
Wheat	28,062	cwts.
Linseed	8,745	„
Rapeseed...	4,059	„
Gingellyseed	330	„
Poppyseed	5,505	„
Groundnuts	129	„
Castorseed	835	„
Rice	8,133	„
Myrabollams	14,695	„
Cottonseed	16,025	„
Mowraseed	nil	„
Gram	2,931	„
Joowar	nil	„
Maize	nil	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, as compared with the statement of 16th May, 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	May 16. Rs.	May 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,23,431	42,18,436
Public Deposits at Branches	79,16,310	80,72,096
Other Deposits	7,64,54,951	7,59,41,711
Post Bills	13,409	13,409
Sundries	27,28,333	28,04,103
Rs...	11,04,36,434	11,07,49,755
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,16,359	1,12,08,467
Other authorised Securities	15,93,994	15,74,556
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,84,18,657	2,86,03,916
Loans do. do.	2,28,98,541	2,34,37,395
Bills discounted and purchased	2,11,31,813	2,03,98,343
Dead Stock	3,34,408	3,34,655
Stamps	4,585	4,513
Bullion	4,46,890	4,25,308
Balances with other Banks	8,52,994	9,64,535
Sundries	4,94,522	5,41,782
Cash	2,29,43,671	2,32,56,285
	11,04,36,434	11,07,49,755

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th May 1908, as compared with the statement of 12th May 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	a.	p.	Apr. 28. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,82,17,936	10	3	1,82,17,936	10	3
Other Deposits, &c	16,10,95,926	12	2	161,095,926	12	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,82,539	11	4	8,82,539	11	4
Sundries	31,76,009	0	2	31,76,009	0	2
Rs...	21,91,22,412	1	11	219,122,412	1	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,68,25,547	0	0	2,68,25,547	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	32,10,835	4	0	32,10,835	4	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,94,08,442	8	1	4,94,08,442	8	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,10,20,460	10	6	4,10,20,460	10	6
Bills discounted, &c	3,27,99,689	0	8	3,27,99,689	0	8
Balances with other Banks ...	14,81,639	3	10	22,06,503	8	5
Bullions	......			......		
Dead Stock	17,92,059	8	2	17,71,218	6	1
Stamps	17,957	4	2	17,005	2	2
Sundries	1,01,446	11	3	1,81,693	8	11
	15,66,53,077	2	8	15,70,89,699	7	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office / Cash, &c., at Branches	6,24,69,334	15	3	6,15,65,385	4	2
Rs...	21,91,22,412	1	11	2,18,655,084	11	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	10,68,819	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	16,53,335	Decrease.
Other Deposits	52,54,083	Increase.
Post Bills	1,21,436	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,25,574	Increase.
Loans	4,25,700	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	7,10,495	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13,82,380	Decrease.
Cash of Head Office	61,41,578	Increase.
Cash at Branches	13,53,713	Decrease.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia" from Japan and intermediate ports May 24

Glubetich, 2 Misses	Leber, Mrs
Hafferji, Mr J E	Richardt Mr and Mrs Fran
Hariff, Mr M J	Syrovabka, Mr
Hafferji, Mr M A & child	Wendrich, Mr Max
Doorat, Mr J C	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23RD MAY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 23rd May 1908. By Council Bills £1,48,042
By Gold ... ... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 24th May 1908 to 31st March 1909 .... £18,351,958

AMONG the applicants for the position of an assistant mastership of a Grimsby school there were an F.R.G.S., a B.Sc., and a B.A. The appointment is worth £75 a year.

INDIAN COAL MINE.

The capital sunk in the Bengal Coal Industry amounts to the large sum of over five crores, writes the "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, and the market value of this huge investment by the public in India is placing the valuation on the low side probably more than twice as much, yet in spite of the vast sums at stake shareholders, Directors and managing Agents hardly seem to realise that the industry is surrounded by a risk the seriousness and far-reaching effects of which even those closely associated with the management of collieries do not appear fully to appreciate. The absence of mechanical coal cutters makes the Colliery Manager now-a-days dependent to a very considerable extent on human labour, and if the human working machine is not maintained in a healthy condition, which state of things can only be attained by clean and sanitary surroundings at the collieries, the consequent responsibility that lies with the management both locally and in Calcutta to shareholders is not of a light nature and the moral obligation to the workers underground who win out the coal is of even greater moment. We have recently witnessed a serious epidemic of cholera and small-pox in all the coal mining centres, and the risk referred to above is the complete absence of any properly organised system of sanitation in the coal fields generally and the Jherriah district in particular; the district named owing to its restricted and congested area is where the remedy should be first applied. The Indian Mining Association during the last few years has made frequent representations to Government relative to the introduction of some means by which the Jherriah field could be placed on a more satisfactory footing as regards sanitary measures and in October, 1906, Captain Clemesha, I.M.S., a Sanitary Commissioner, submitted a report to the Bengal Government. This report embodied several useful recommendations which in the case of a few collieries have been carried out, but in spite of the grave warning indicated in Captain Clemesha's very able report, the sanitary arrangements of Jherriah are still far from satisfactory, and proof of this statement is unfortunately only too strongly supported in the recent cholera and small-pox epidemic which has prevailed for over a month dealing out death to Europeans and Native alike. After pointing out the fact that a tract of barren jungly country had in the short space of 16 years been converted into a centre of industry employing thousands of coolies, Captain Clemesha in referring to Jherriah submitted in his report the following expression of opinion:—

"The one important fact noticeable and indeed the one that has led to the writing of this note is that the insanitary arrangements that obtained in the days prior to the mining operations still exist, and the lack of improvement in this direction seems likely to be the ultimate ruin of the whole industry unless strong measures are now taken."

Eighteen months have passed since Captain Clemesha made his report, and in the interval Jherriah has been visited by an epidemic of cholera that is generally admitted to be the most serious on record. In the case of Jute Mills and Tea Gardens the housing and sanitary arrangements for the workers rightly occupy a prominent position in the daily routine of management, but the opposite seems to be the policy in the coal fields, and coolies are allowed to follow their own primitive ideas in regard to sanitation with the usual disastrous results. There is no doubt that Colliery Managers can do much individually to protect their labour force from disease, and although there would perhaps be the customary difficulties that follow the introduction of any new customs with native labour, experience has shown that eventually even the ignorant class from which coal miners are drawn will gradually appreciate the advantages of a good filtered water supply and simple sanitary arrangements. The proposal to create municipalities in the coal fields was found impracticable, and legal difficulties also prevented the introduction of certain rules framed by a competent committee, and which it was proposed should be enforced under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897. The position, so far as assistance from Government is concerned, lies in the question of fresh legislation. This of course will take sometime to bring about, but in the meantime much useful work could be done by the collieries acting on some of Captain Clemesha's recommendations, and shareholders, if they are alive to the protection of their own interests, should satisfy themselves at once that those responsible for the management of their property are awakening from the apathetic attitude at present maintained towards a question the further neglect of which can only bring about dire results for all concerned in the coal mining industries.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,410
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	64½ to 65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	65
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	12 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	8 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	8 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	290
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Oil	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Maumar Manufg.	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	680
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	149	[illegible]
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	34	380
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

THE TWO SERVICES.

In view of what was said last Tuesday with reference to the damage resulting from the simultaneous firing of the 12-inch twin guns in each of the "Indomitable's" turrets during the recent trials, it is not surprising to learn that the Admiralty have issued an order which directs that "simultaneous firing from 12-inch pair guns should not be carried out pending the receipt of further instructions." The fact of this order, following immediately upon the effect produced by the severe blast tests to which the hull of the "Indomitable"—the first of the trio of battleship-cruisers—was subjected, suggests that the Admiralty are considering the desirability of taking measures to avoid a recurrence of the damage caused to boats and woodwork fittings of that ship when full charges were fired at the same time from each of the four turrets armed with a pair of 12-inch (Mark X) guns at extreme elevation with the recoil shortened. When the principle of a uniform armament of 12-inch guns was adopted it was recognised that a limitation in the number of such guns was imposed by considerations of the blast effect of the guns on the guns' crews, but in the light of the experience now gained it does not appear that sufficient allowance was made for the effect on structural work and fittings in the "wake" of the blast. There is good reason to believe that this can be overcome without much difficulty, and pending steps being taken with this object the Admiralty have wisely ordered that twin guns of the calibre referred to are not to be fired simultaneously.

THE VALUE OF REPAIR SHIPS.

The comparatively easy manner in which the great battleship armada of America made the voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Hampton Roads to Magdalene Bay, is further evidence of what fleets can do nowadays who have only floating bases and repair ships to rely upon. Coaling stations and small dockyards studded about the world are obviously not such an advantage to a modern as to an ancient fleet. The American Fleet was not in danger of being attacked, nor in such a state of fear that the enemy was near, as to cause them to mistake fishing boats for torpedo craft; nor was the voyage as trying generally to the officers and men as that of Rodjestvensky and his colleagues from the Baltic to the point that sealed the fate of his fleet in the Straits of Corea. But the Americans did uncommonly well to keep to schedule time as they did, and to bring their ships in at the finish in a better state so far as machinery was concerned, than when they left Hampton Roads. The coaling arrangements, too, apper to have gone without a hitch, although they were chiefly dependent on foreign colliers while their repair ship was found to be a constant comfort to the fleet, the steam hammers, large forges, the metal foundries, and the coppersmiths' outfit proving particularly valuable. Our own fleets are now so used to these conveniences in their repair ships that they are less approaciated, perhaps, than by the Americans, who were relying so fully upon them for the first time Their experience has also taught them that more specialists are required on this class of fleet auxiliary.

NEW FIELD GUN FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy is patiently awaiting the arrival of a new field gun of the 12-pdr. 18 cwt. type. The field gun at present used by naval men on ordinary occasions is the 12pdr. of 8 cwt. It is thus seen that considerable advance will be made in the effectiveness of naval landing parties, from an artillerist point of view, when the new gun, promised in the First Lord's statement concerning this years' Naval estimates, comes to hand. Lightness has always been considered essential in field guns, for the Navy, because sailors themselves have to drag their own artillery, and they frequently operate in the jungle and bush of savage countries, where the horsed guns of the Army Artillery would be uncertain of finding a way for their weapons. Heavy and more powerful field guns and carriages, with improved sighting gear are now, however, under construction for the fleet, which proves that South African lessons are bearing fruit. Sir Percy Scott's ingenuity overcame the prejudice against heavy field guns in the Navy when he mounted first a 12-pdr., weighing 12 cwt., on a suitable field carriage for horse or man traction, and followed this up with placing a 4·7 in. and subsequently, a 6in. quickfiring gun upon carriages, on which these weapons could be dragged about a rough country. The telescope sighting arrangement were also fixed to all these guns, and its effect on the accuracy of their fire was magical. Hence the heavier field guns and carriages, with the improved sighting gear, that are now under manufacture for the the senior service.

PROMOTION IN THE CAVALRY.

It is a matter of common knowledge in the Army that to carry out the system of promotion by selection without creating friction and jealousy is exceedingly difficult. This is more especially the case in the cavalry, because whatever may be the conditions in the artillery and infantry, in the former all officers are in two lists only, and in the latter there are two or four battalions to satisfy aspirants for command. We understand that a matter beginning to be discussed in the cavalry is whether it would not be better to introduce a system of placing all officers of the Line regiments in one list. Thus when a regiment became vacant the senior major would not necessarily succeed to the command, unless he was at the head of the list of cavalry majors. We must suppose that his C. O. would recommend him for promotion, it not being likely that a C. O. would allow his senior major to remain under him for four years and then at the end not recommend him for command. A correspondent suggests that by such an arrangement the Selection Board would be placed in a better position to judge the merits of an officer's qualities and character than brigadiers and colonels' who may stand too near to view these matters in their proper proportion.

DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Nearly three years and a half have elapsed since the system of district commands laid down by the Special Army Order of January, 1905, was introduced, and since that time, by means of great exertions and loyal co-peration on the part of all concerned, the system has been brought into working order. Modifications were found essential, and the details of the scheme of necessity did not meet with unqualified approval. In regard to the duties of the G.O.C.-in-Chief, it appears to have effected the desired object—namely, to enable him to devote more time to the supervision of the troops in his command by freeing him to a considerable extent from office work. The responsibilities of the general are now being increased by his command of the Territorial Forces, and the exact nature of his relation to the County Associations has not yet been disclosed. In some ways his powers are still comparatively limited, and even now it is necessary to refer to the War Office many matters which can, and should be, settled locally. The training grant, for example, is still hampered by many regulations, though of late years matters have greatly improved in this respect. The want of an officer corresponding to the former Chief Staff Officeer was felt in some commands. Training and administration are so intimately connected that it is impossible for them to be entirely separated. Thus the proposals of the officer on the General Staff for the training of the troops cannot be put into force without the concurrence of the administrative staff which controls the departments which must be set in motion before effect can be given to the wishes of the G.O.C. Moreover, the General Staff may be represented by an officer junior in rank to the brigadier-general in charge of administration, and it is due to the excellent personal relations which are maintained that a good deal of friction is avoided.

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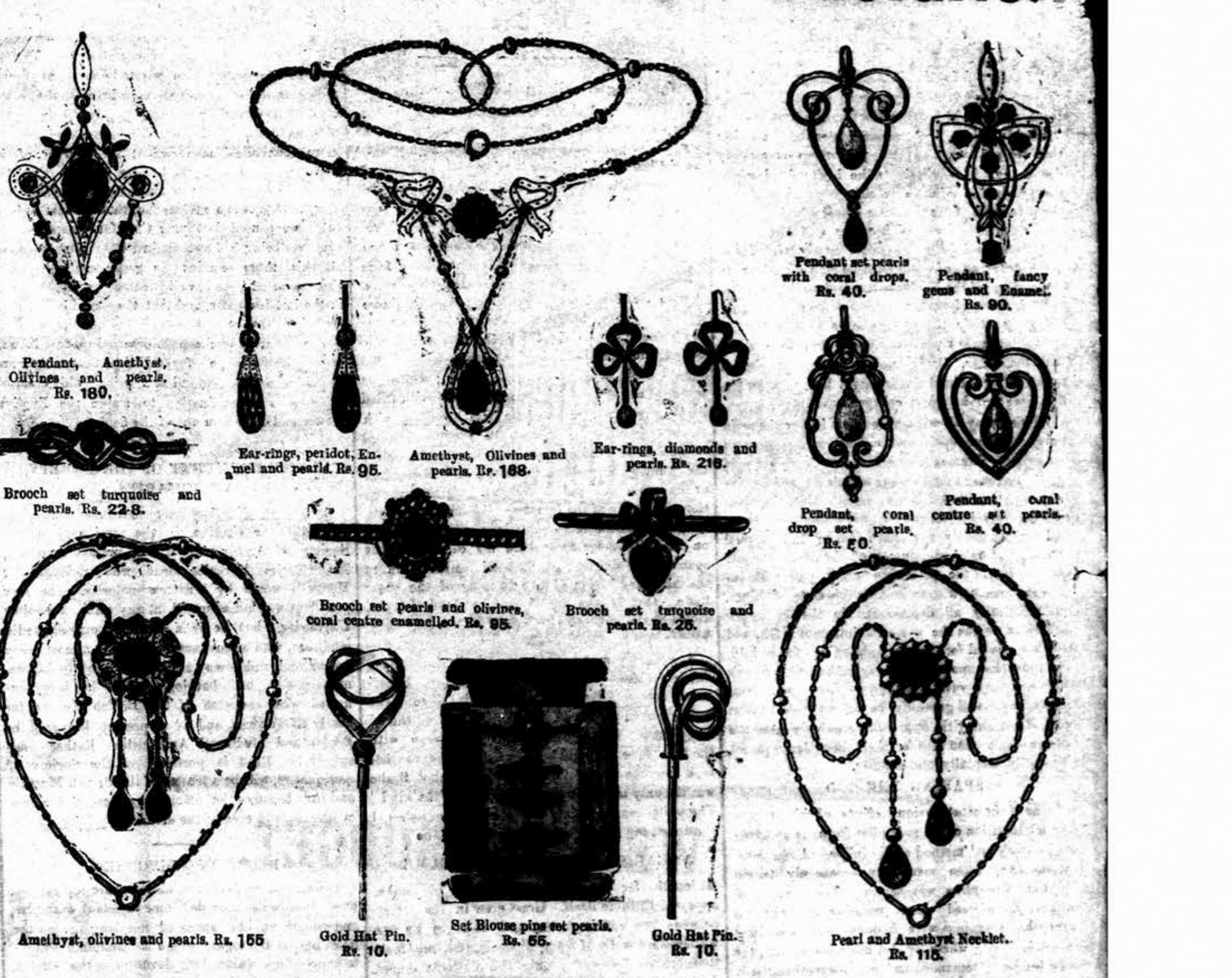

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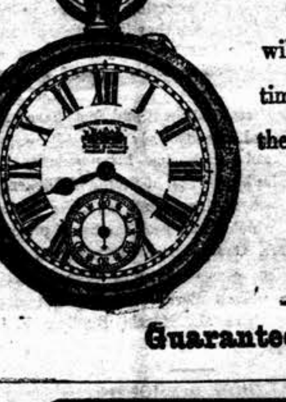

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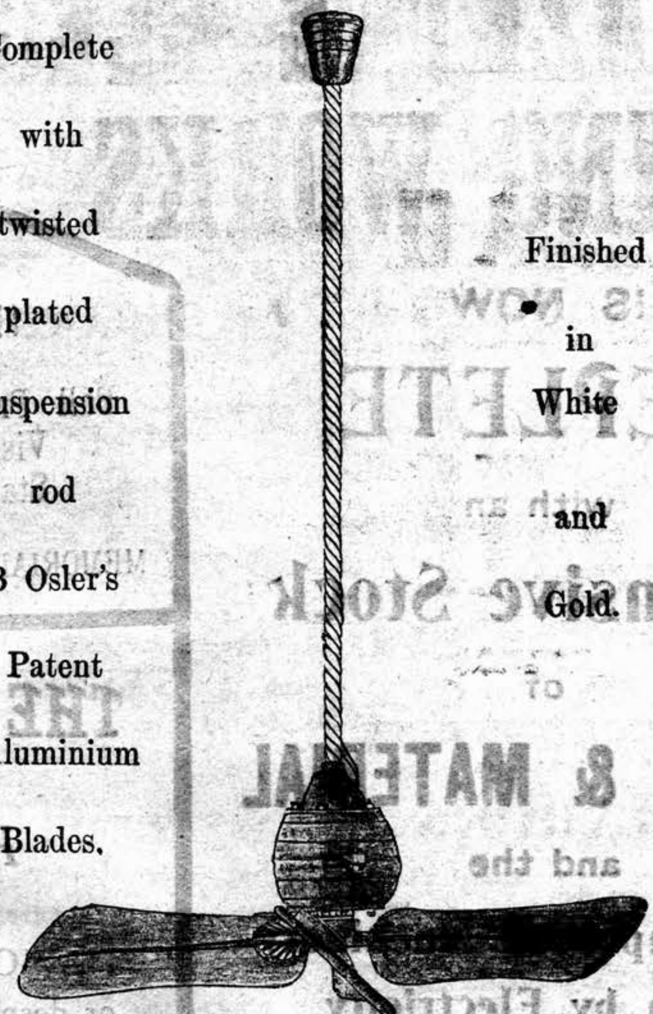

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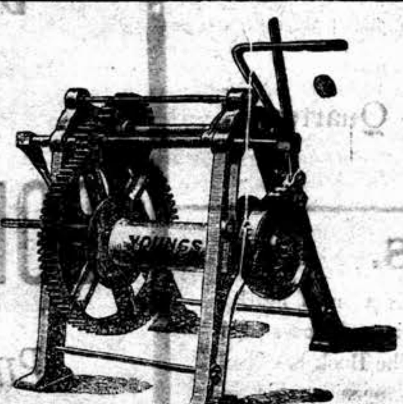

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